

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

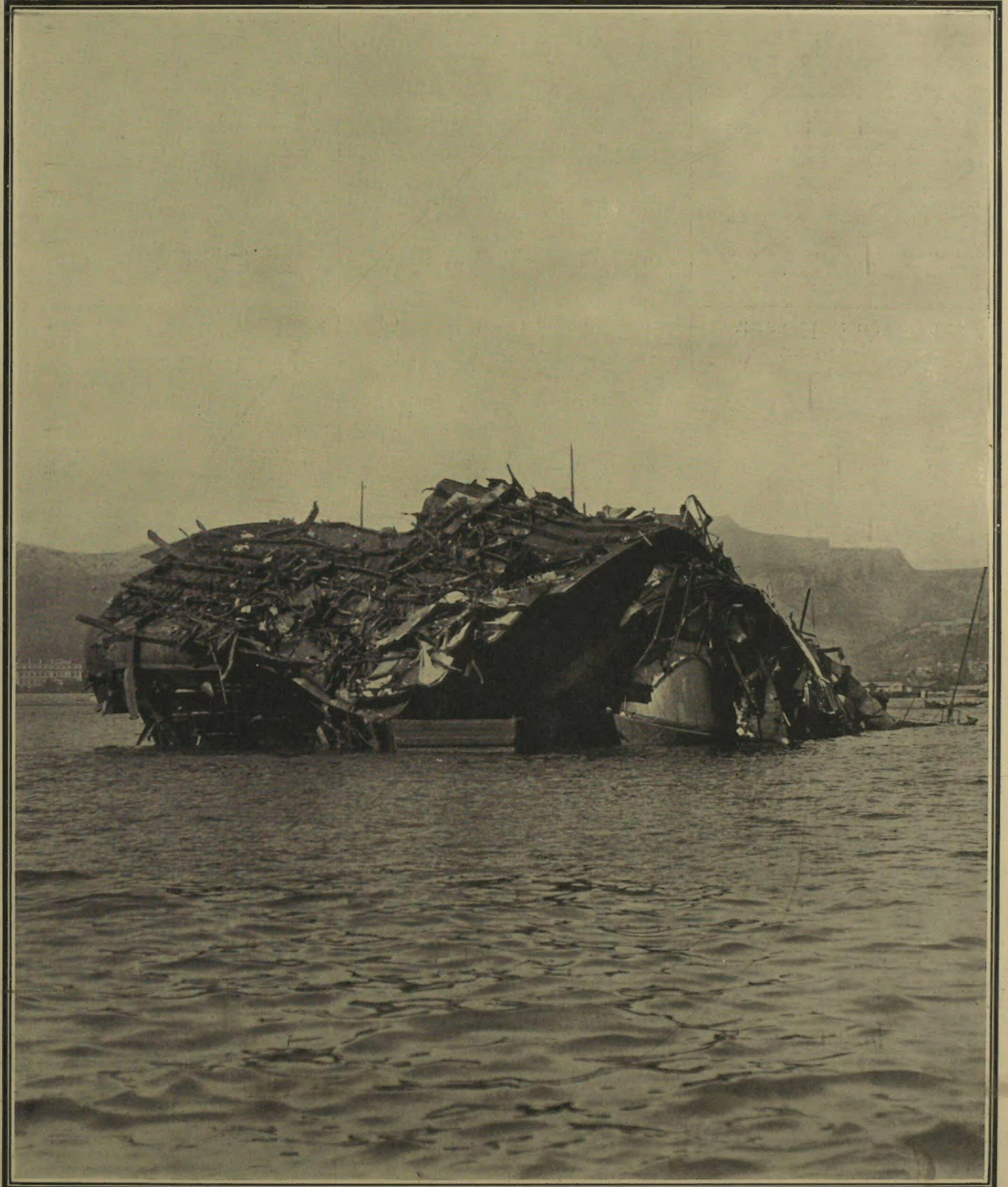
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SIXPENCE.

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THE TORTURED, TWISTED FRAME OF THE LUCKLESS FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP: THE WRECK OF THE "LIBERTÉ"
IN TOULON HARBOUR.

Nothing could give a better idea of the widespread destruction caused by the series of explosions on the ill-fated "Liberté" than this photograph of the battle-ship's tortured and twisted frame, which is supplemented by a number of others published elsewhere in this issue. The theory has been advanced that the disaster was brought about by the spontaneous combustion of that particular type of powder which was said to have been the cause of the

somewhat similar "Jéna" disaster. M. Delcassé, however, denies that powder was the cause in either case. Another theory is that fire was responsible. The actual cause remains, of course, to be proved, if ever such a thing should be possible. The suggestion that the terrible affair was owing to ill-calculated "sabotage" is generally discredited, though it is a fact that the "Liberté's" machinery was tampered with some few years ago.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY MEURISSE.]

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BONITA." AT THE QUEEN'S.

THERE are several features of "Bonita," the new
comic opera at the Queen's, which commend it to
favourable consideration. In the first place, it can
boast of a novel locale—its scenes are laid in Portugal;
secondly, thanks to the inspiring influence of its pro-
ducer, Mr. Granville Barker, the mounting appeals to
the imagination as well as to the eye. Mr. Wad-
ham Peacock, while plumping straight for old-fashioned
comic opera and a plot that is conventionally romantic,
has produced a workmanlike libretto and many neatly
turned lyrics. He relies not a little for his humour on
the traditions of Gilbertian topsy-turvydom, though he
also makes essays at fun of a more ingenious order.
Originality, however, is hard to achieve in this vein,
and, at any rate, Mr. Peacock's is a pretty and pleasant
love-tale. If he has modelled his work to no slight
extent on Gilbert, the music of his colleague, Mr.
Fraser Simson, is obviously reminiscent of that of
Sullivan. Still, the composer gives us a score that
is at once melodious and scholarly, and he achieves
marked success in part-songs and concerted numbers.
The piece has both its sentimental and its comic waltz,
and there are some taking songs for the heroine, and
some vivacious duets. The story opens with a prologue,
showing the death of a young English officer in the
Peninsular campaign, and then after a long interval of
years we watch a search for any descendants of his
undertaken by a member of a distinguished house
whose claim to certain estates will be forfeited should
he discover any such issue, and should that be
represented by any person of the male sex. Fortu-
nately Bonita, the person in question, is a girl, and
conveniently heir and heiress fall in love, though
they have to undergo adventures and trials before
their love runs smooth. Miss Clara Evelyn makes a
charming heroine, and uses her fine voice to advantage.
Miss Edith Clegg and Miss Thelma Raye help agree-
ably to sustain the feminine interest. Mr. Walter
Wheatley makes much of a tenor ditty with a popular
refrain. Mr. Charles Maude appears for once, and
very successfully, in a comic rôle; and Mr. Lionel
Mackinder does wonders with the humours of a bur-
lesque villain. "Bonita" met with a cordial reception.

"RIP VAN WINKLE." AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

Washington Irving's treatment of the "Rip van Winkle"
legend makes such a strong and moving story that it is
difficult to understand why any playwright who handles
the subject should want to improve on its beautiful sim-
plicity. Why rob the ne'er-do-well of his shrewish wife
and substitute for her a sweetheart to whom Rip makes
love in metaphor and poetry? Why introduce symbolism
and a sort of moral meaning into a tale that is as free
from doctrinaire ethics as one of your pagan myths?
Why suppose Rip's sleep to last for fifty years rather
than twenty years, merely to make his beard and general
appearance more venerable when once he wakes from
his gnome-enforced slumbers? Why drag in a father of
the hero's sweetheart whom Rip rescues, by the one
wish he is allowed by his captor, from spiritual misery
and torture? Why introduce into the neighbourhood of
the Kaatskills gaudily dressed damsels behind a gauze
curtain to represent and go through a dance of "The
Five Senses"? All this Mr. Austin Strong has done
in a new dramatic version of "Rip van Winkle,"
which he has prepared for Mr. Cyril Maude at the
Playhouse, and it cannot be said that his addi-
tions or his management of the original legend can
be wholly commended. The village scenes have too
much the air of comic opera; the allegorical glosses
spoil the straightforwardness of the action. There are
times, it is true, in the supernatural episodes of the
play, in which the dramatist contrives, very happily,
to suggest the half-bravado, half-dread of an adventurous
youth facing something grim and mysterious; and Mr.
Strong gets the maximum of pathos out of the moment
of Rip's awakening in a changed world, and out of
the irony of his return to the native village in which
he is unrecognised. But the old story was better than
the new. Fortunately, the setting provided by Mr.
Maude's scene-painters is one of singular beauty. Fortu-
nately, too, we have at the Playhouse a Rip who
answers the demands of his playwright. Mr. Cyril
Maude is at his best as the young, careless Rip: a
child delighting in children's society, a boy jokingly
nervous about his adventure; but he also gets very
successfully an old man's quavering accents in the
later scenes, and is duly impressive. Miss Margery
Maude and her mother, Miss Winifred Emery, with
intonations so curiously alike, help the illusion of the
identity of the young and the old Minna, and act,
both of them, with refreshing sincerity.

"THE MARIONETTES." AT THE COMEDY.

Were it not for the presence of a charming old man,
as sweet-tempered as he is energetic, full of wise saws,
but also full of sentiment, a genial but robust repre-
sentative of age and experience coming to the aid of
youth and beauty—were it not for this M. de Ferney,
in the portrayal of whom Sir John Hare has seen
sufficient opportunities to justify his return to the stage,
we should find "The Marionettes" but stale stuff and
only too well deserving its title. M. Pierre Wolff has
written at least one piece of sincere and affecting
drama, "The Lily," but there are times evidently
when he cannot distinguish between what is true to
life and what is of the stage stagey. Characters and
plot alike are conventional and unconvincing. How
does the story run? Why! it is about the *mariage
de convenance* of a young pair, and the way the wife
piques her husband into love of her by rousing his
jealousy. She is a simple little country girl, whom he,
a rakish man about town, compares unfavourably to
her face with the smart women of his own world. He
leaves her, and when he meets her next she has under-
gone a transformation. The drab little grub has changed
into a butterfly. The former dowdy now can hold her
own in the matter of gowns and wit and personal

attractiveness with any of her husband's Paris lady
friends; nay, more, she copies them so far as to have a
lover of her own, with whom she seems prepared to com-
promise herself. But all the while she is being coached
and advised by her shrewd old uncle. When, having pro-
voked her husband into a violent display of ardour, she
is all for throwing herself into his arms, De Ferney
checks her till M. le Mari has come meekly to heel,
and implores her to take him back. The scheme makes
an amusing enough entertainment, especially with Sir
John Hare furnishing us with a delightfully finished
sketch of the *deus ex machina* of the story, and Miss
Marie Löhr acting as the heroine with an intelligence
and an emotional intensity she has never quite equalled
before. And Mr. Godfrey Tearle lends a really Gallic
touch to the wooing of the passionate lover, and Mr.
Wontner does his best in an English way to make
the husband's temperance persuasive. But the whole
affair lacks sincerity. Women don't alter as does the
little Marquise. Nor do ill-matched couples suddenly
learn to live happy ever after. M. Wolff's is only a
fairy tale, and a hackneyed one at that.

OLD EGYPTIAN SHADOW-PLAYS.

(See Illustrations.)

THE visitor to Cairo may see a performance of plays
which will be a novelty to him—so-called shadow-
plays—if he will venture into a small café in the low
quarter, near the fish-market, which serves to-day prin-
cipally the dregs of the Egyptian capital.

Very different it was in ancient times, when these
performances were the chief amusement of rich and
poor, and when poets wrote the words, which often were
set to music, and when the performer was a celebrity.
The plays were written in blank verse, and the plot
served mainly to bring before the audience all sorts of
wild animals and grotesques, battles on land and sea,
and even ghosts. As in our "Punch and Judy" and
the French "revue," there were two prominent per-
sonages, which made their appearance more or less in
every play. The doings of Sultans, chiefs, and ministers
frequently formed the substance of these plays. Most of
the figures that appeared had no connection with the
plot and no *raison d'être*, and there was almost always
a comic element in the action.

Shadow-plays are frequently mentioned. Georg Jacob,
of Erlangen, in "Geschichte des Schattentheaters," (1907)
states that Sultan Saladin commanded a performance in
his palace. The Wezir immediately rose to leave the
hall, when Saladin said, "If these plays were forbidden I
should not be present." The Wezir remained to the end.
In the 12th and 13th centuries we read of a number of
renowned performers. Mention of plays we find even in
the 11th century. The performances lasted from evening
till morning: the stage was formed by a thin sheet,
behind which there was a strong light, and the figures
were moved with two sticks fastened in the middle of the
back. They were made of a specially prepared leather
(reported to have come from India), beautifully carved
out, and the small openings were covered with thinner
skins in colours. The character of the plays was always
highly romantic. There were elopements and fights,
with assistance given by the saints, while magic was
often invoked to aid the plot.

It was only very recently that a traveller, whilst
spending some years in Egypt, interested himself in these
old shadow-plays, and succeeded in unearthing a large
number of ancient figures, which evidently had been
hidden for some hundreds of years. They are of various
periods; but it is quite certain that even the latest of
them are more than 200 years old. As recently as 1909,
in an essay on this subject, the finder of the figures had
deplored the fact that nobody could really know how the
Egyptian figures looked, as none could be found. Since
then he has not only discovered a large collection, but
they are now his property, and are naturally unique.
The limited space at our disposal does not allow of the
history of their discovery being given, but it is absolutely
certain that the puppets found in one of the villages of
the Delta are genuine and ancient. They are easily dis-
tinguished from those used in the modern performance.

These figures, some of which we illustrate on other
pages, are made similarly to the modern ones, but are
much finer, exquisitely cut and with richer colours.
Extraordinary care has been taken with the cutting out
in the body, and even the thin leather covering is again
cut out and covered with still thinner skins of different
colour, making a most charming mixture of colouring.

Unfortunately the very fine leather cover has been
destroyed, in some cases by the ever-gnawing teeth of
time. An instance is seen in the figure of the Pelican.
That the figures could be made to move we have already
mentioned. For example, in the case of the bird shown
in Photograph No. 5 on the first page of illustrations, the
neck and tail were movable. In the figure of a rowing-
boat the oars were movable and gave the ship the
appearance of motion. In that of a battle-ship with bow-
men may be noted a man in front gazing at the stars
by means of a quadrant. In that of a dahabieh the man
at the wheel is above on the look-out and holding the
rudder.

The age of the figures is ascertained by many signs
and proofs, and especially by the coats-of-arms of the
Mamelukes, which were used in the thirteenth and four-
teenth centuries of our era, and which are found as orna-
ments on many of the figures. One of the remarkable
circumstances in the case of these figures is their great
variety, and the fact that, in spite of the many researches
which have been made, it was only two years ago that
actually ancient figures of the Egyptian shadow-plays
were discovered.

The writer of the present article has to express his
thanks to the discoverer and owner of the figures, Dr.
Paul Kahle, of the University of Halle, who has kin-
dly placed photographs at his disposal. Full particu-
lars on this subject may be found in his article,
"Islamische Schattenspiel Figuren aus Ägypten," which
appeared quite recently in the German periodical, *Die
Islam*, edited by C. H. Becker and published at Strass-
bourg, Vol. I. in 1910, and Vol. II. this year.

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LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONE of the two or three wisest sayings uttered on this ancient earth was the remark of Artemus Ward, "It ain't so much men's ignorance that does the harm as their knowing so many things that ain't so." On reading those words one sees vividly the hundreds of respectable, well-informed, well-intentioned people trotting about the streets knowing things. They know numbers of things: they know that Socialists want to divide up all the property equally; they know that Jesuits teach that the end justifies the means; they know that the Prayer-Book tells a man to do his duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him; they know that Browning believed that "all is right with the world." They know these things absolutely; they are quite certain of them, and no contradiction will shake their certainty. But the things are not so: Socialists do not wish to divide all property equally, or indeed to divide property at all; Jesuits do not teach that the end justifies the means, except in the sense that all sane persons believe it; the Prayer-Book does not speak of "that state of life to which it has pleased God to call me"; and Browning has nowhere made himself responsible for so preposterous an opinion as that all is right with the world.

There is a peculiar sort of error that is not only stiff, but painted—covered with highly coloured and arbitrary images like heraldry. Thus, all public men have particular labels tied on them, and to discuss them as human beings apart from those labels is almost impossible. Roosevelt is always strenuous and taming a buffalo; Lord Hugh Cecil is always mediæval and apparently wears a biretta; the German Emperor believes in Divine Right, the Mailed Fist, and the intervention of God on his behalf; and Tolstoy was a saintly peasant who dug in the ground and was hated because he was so good and meek. None of these labels really corresponds to the psychology and the difficulties of four decidedly interesting men. The importance of Roosevelt has nothing specially to do with strenuousness: he has been a supple and rather moderate politician, who modified and improved the policy of the Trust Party towards the Trusts; his struggles have had more to do with bulls and bears than with lions and buffaloes. Lord Hugh Cecil is not mediæval in the least; he is about as unmediæval as a man could well be. There is nothing mystical about him: he is a very modern English gentleman, with great talents for our particular Parliamentary life and our particular economic disputes. The Kaiser has not, even in his own mind, any more to do with God than the rest of us: he is a bothered modern diplomatist with a touch of the journalist, and he has certainly no love for war. And Tolstoy was not a rustic saint, but a subtle, daring, and austere aristocrat, with all the ruthlessness of a great logician and all the arrogance of a great artist.

I saw an interesting case of this in the new paper, the *Eye Witness*, a paper which is attempting to introduce into our political and social affairs that much-needed element which, for want of a better word, we may call Realism. In this Mr. Maurice Baring wrote an article about a Russian friend of his, who had pointed out that, while political liberty in the protected and systematised sense was woefully lacking in Russia, some kinds of social and personal liberty are enjoyed more in Russia than in England. "A Russian," said one of that race, "is freer in prison than an Englishman in the street." He meant, of

course, that in the prisons of ruder societies men can sing, buy drink, idle or converse. This article evoked an indignant letter from an obviously honest man calling himself "Democrat," who sneered at Mr. Baring's Russian friend, and said he supposed he was a wealthy Russian. To this Mr. Baring replied that the very adjective showed the writer's ignorance of Russia; for it implied that rich men, as such, feel towards poor men, as such, in the same curious and distant way as in England. "It is not true," wrote Mr. Baring, "that a well-to-do Russian like Gorki or Stolypin feels towards a poor Russian as Mr. Cadbury or Mr. Webb feels towards a poor Englishman. Any Russian of any class will tell him that it is not true."

lain, so to speak, before "Democrat" a coloured map of the world, with certain tribes, persons, or institutions marked black or white: a black cross of Divine Right for the Kaiser, a white cross of True Christianity for Count Tolstoy; a black patch for the Congo, and a white patch for the Finns. And he was puzzled and enraged to find that Gorki (who in his map was marked Good) should be classed with Stolypin (who in his map was marked Bad) even for the harmless purpose of saying that they were both Russians and both pretty well off. "I do not see why Mr. Baring should insult men like Gorki by bracketing them with Stolypin. The latter's name is chiefly associated in the minds of democrats with a certain not very comfortable 'necktie'—the halter, of course, to which Stolypin doomed so many insurgents.



Photo. Topical.

THE UNINTENTIONAL ORIGINATOR OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT: THE LATE ARABI PASHA, LEADER OF THE EGYPTIAN RISING OF 1881-2.

Arabi Pasha was born about 1842, and as a young man was in the Palace Guard at Cairo. In 1881 he appeared as the leader of the troops that surrounded the Khedive's Palace and demanded a Parliament. In the following year he became Under-Secretary for War, and then Minister for War. As leader of the military party then paramount in Egypt and opposed to the policy of the Khedive, Arabi was for a time practically dictator. In June 1882, a massacre of Christians took place in Alexandria; in July a British fleet bombarded the forts there, and the Egyptian troops in retreating set fire to the city. Arabi declared war, and the Khedive formally dismissed him from office. In August 1882, the expedition under Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley arrived, and defeated Arabi and his army on September 13 at Tel-el-Kebir. Thus began the British occupation of Egypt. Arabi fled to Cairo and surrendered to a British officer. He was tried by court martial and condemned to death, but the sentence was immediately commuted to banishment for life, and he was sent to Ceylon, with a pension of £30 a month. There he lived for nearly nineteen years, but in 1901 he was released and allowed to return to Egypt to end his days, his pension being increased to £600 a year.

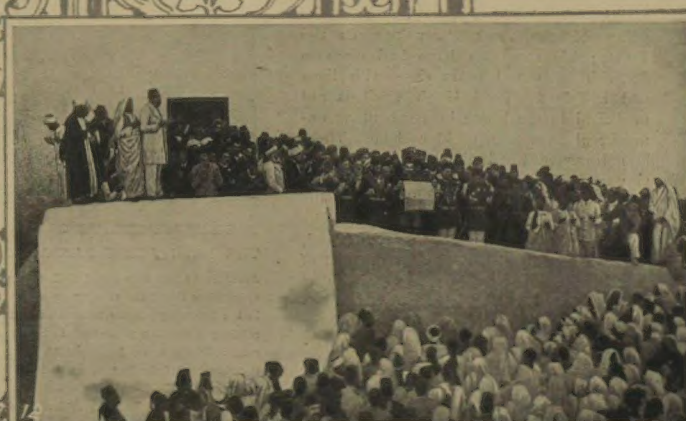
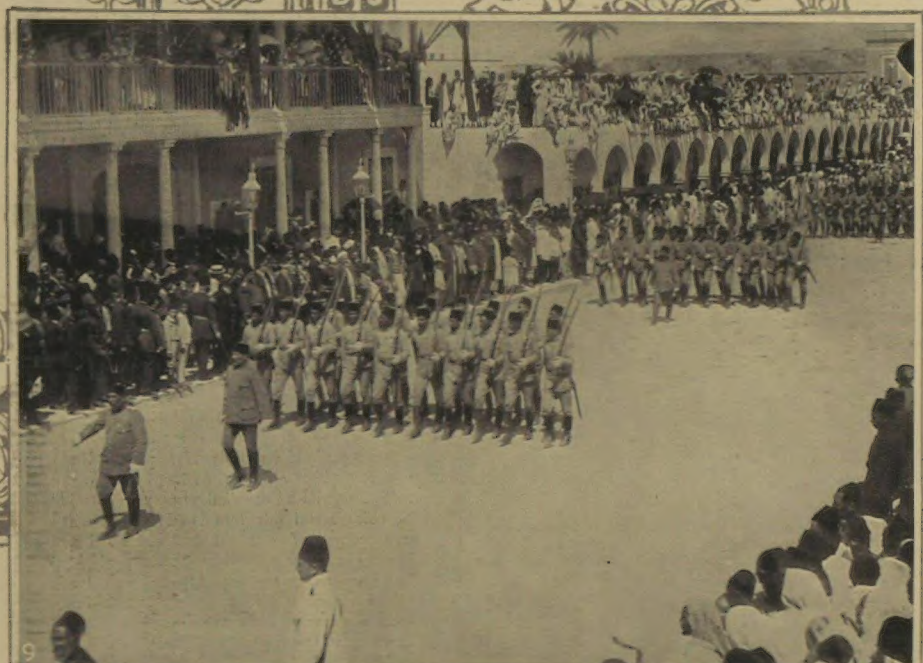
Now here comes in that curious affair of the labels. I do not know Russia, and cannot tell, of course, whether Mr. Baring is right or no. But his argument was perfectly clear. It had nothing to do with the separate characters of Stolypin or Gorki. It simply maintained that in a particular society wealth did not have one particular psychological effect which it has in another society. But "Democrat" was startled, bewildered, infuriated. For there had always

Now it is just that "chiefly associated" that I deplore and attack. Beyond a vague but strong impression that if I were a Russian I should be a revolutionary Russian, I know nothing about Russia, and certainly nothing about Stolypin. But I know that this habit of "chiefly associating" mixed characters or complex problems with some crude, monotonous image is the curse of Europe. That Stolypin is "chiefly associated" with a certain kind of "necktie" is not in itself more illuminating or instructive than that Gladstone was associated with a certain kind of collar. Even if Stolypin was a bad man, it might be interesting to know what kind of bad man. As it is, the real Stolypin (whatever he was) is not only throttled in his own necktie, but hidden in it; just as the real Kaiser is hidden by his crown and sword, and the real Roosevelt by his broad hat and rifle. But I am concerned with real people; and it interests me to hear that Stolypin, even if he was a bad man, would not have had one particular social fault. Or, to take another touch of reality, I have read somewhere that Stolypin sought the support of the peasants against the Revolution by helping them to become small owners. That is an interesting fact, if it is a fact. If the thing was a tyrant's bribe, a traitor's dodge, a gross piece of reaction, or a frightful administrative blunder, it is still an interesting fact. It gives a facet of the man's mind, a hint of the man's philosophy; a suggestion, if he was really benevolent, of how he tried to help his country, and, if he was really tyrannical, of how he tried to quiet his conscience. If we "chiefly associate" Stolypin with hanging without "chiefly associating" him with anything else, we have not got a figure in the solid—not even the figure of a villain. He is merely a cardboard figure, painted one colour upon one side.

This is the rigid folly that we have chiefly to avoid in the judgment of foreign things: the consideration of incidents in a stale, simple way, which we know is not applicable anywhere to the passionate contradictions and complications of the lives of real men. Stolypin may have been guilty; I know nothing about him.

But, if so, he was something else as well as guilty: he was Stolypin. Stolypin was shot in a theatre by an enthusiast who was presumably patriotic and sincere. Abraham Lincoln was shot in a theatre by an enthusiast who was quite certainly patriotic and sincere. Booth cried out as sincerely as any Russian revolutionary, "Sic semper tyrannis." If we think there was no case for Lincoln being called a tyrant—why then, again, it is only the label.

THE NEW BONE OF CONTENTION IN NORTH AFRICA: TRIPOLI, THE TURKISH VILAYET COVETED BY ITALY.



1. IN THE CITY WHICH FELL UNDER TURKISH DOMINATION IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, THE CASTLE OF TRIPOLI. 2. "A CONCESSION TO THE ARABS": THE GRANDSON OF THE LAST CARAMANLI BEY AS MAYOR OF TRIPOLI. 3. HEAD OF THE TURKISH TROOPS IN TRIPOLI: THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES. 4. CEREMONIAL RECOGNITION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION: BEDOUIN YEOMANRY AT THE REVIEW. 5. ITALIAN OFFICIALDOM IN TRIPOLI: COMMENDATORE PESTALOZZA, CONSUL GENERAL OF ITALY, PAYING A VISIT TO THE PASHA. 6. GUARDING THE KEY TO THE HINTERLAND: TURKISH TROOPS AT WADI BUCHEILAN. 7. A LANDMARK IN THE TOWN OF TRIPOLI, THE CAPITAL OF THE VILAYET, THE CLOCK TOWER. 8. THE TURKISH GARRISON BEING REVIEWED BY THE PASHA: CAVALRY RIDING PAST. 9. THE TURKISH GARRISON BEING REVIEWED BY THE PASHA: INFANTRY MARCHING PAST. 10. VANDALISM IN TRIPOLI: A ROMAN TRIUMPHAL ARCH TRANSFORMED INTO A CABARET. 11. THE NEW BONE OF CONTENTION: A GENERAL VIEW OF TRIPOLI. 12. AN EDICT ISSUED BY THE SULTAN OF TURKEY: READING A FIRMAN IN TRIPOLI. 13. NATIVES OF THE TURKISH VILAYET COVETED BY ITALY: TRIPOLITANS. 14. ARMED TURKEY IN TRIPOLI: ARTILLERY UNDER REVIEW

Tripoli, the new bone of contention in North Africa, came under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century, and was proclaimed a Turkish vilayet in 1835. But, as a "Times" correspondent points out, "direct Turkish rule in the Tripolitaine was made effective only eighty years ago, when the old Arab dynasty of the Caramanli was overthrown by a Turkish army. Even then it took the Turks many years to obtain possession of the whole country. . . . Within the last fifteen years, however, a change has taken place. Turkish administration has grown stronger and more effective. . . . Tripoli became, in the eyes of Mussulmans, the stronghold of Islam in North Africa. Turkish rule was no longer felt as a foreign yoke, and the Turks even began to make some concessions to the Arabs; for example, they allowed a grandson of the last Caramanli Bey to become Mayor of Tripoli. . . . With the advent to power of the Young Turks the relations between the Turkish authorities and the Italians were further strained." Thus the Turks and the Italians there have been at loggerheads for a considerable period and that Italy claims the reversion to Turkey's possessions in Tripoli should the Ottoman Empire dissolve, are matters of general knowledge. All the important officials of Tripoli are Turkish. The chief military and civil authority rests with the Governor-General, who has under him officials with authority over districts, subordinate governments, and communes; while sheiks can still command Arab tribes and Berbers still find it possible to raise taxes. It is estimated that the Turkish force in Tripoli numbers 20,000 troops, a result of Young Turk reorganisation. The Italian grievances against Turkey have been summarised as (1) The boycotting of Italian goods in Tripoli and in Asia Minor; (2) Danger to Italian subjects in Tripoli, which is said to have been made the greater by the return of an anti-Italian leader, who was exiled from the place; and (3) The grant of concessions in Tripoli by Turkey to non-Italian firms, Italy claiming preferential rights." According to the latest "Statesman's Year-Book," the civil European population of Tripoli (with the Sanjak of Benghazi) is from five to six thousand, chiefly Italians and Maltese: there are practically no Turkish settlers. The town of Tripoli has over 30,000 inhabitants.

BLOWN UP WITH A LOSS OF OVER 200 LIVES: THE SHIP THE FRENCH NATION IS MOURNING.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROL.



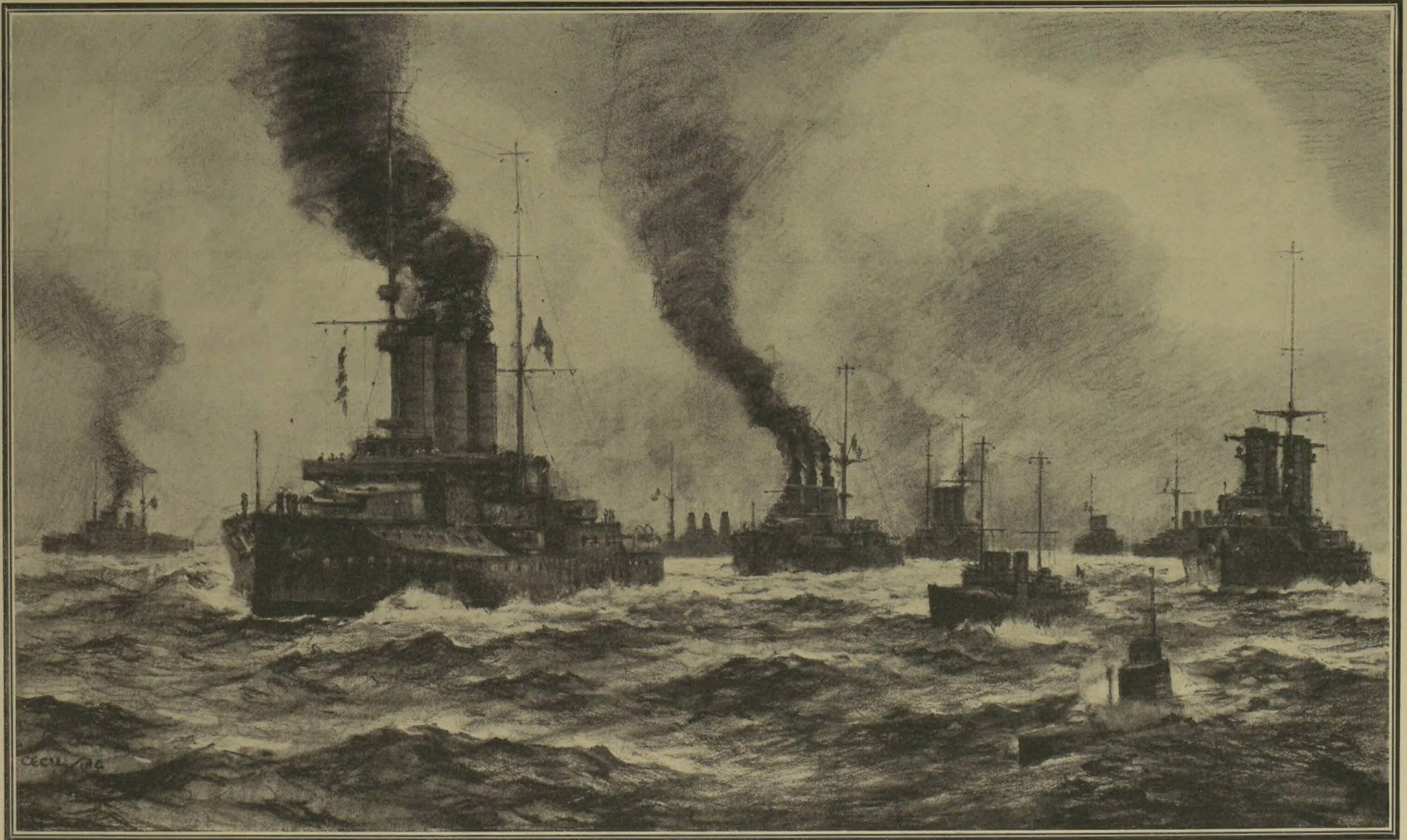
SCENE OF ONE OF THE GREATEST NAVAL DISASTERS OF MODERN TIMES: THE FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP "LIBERTÉ," WHICH BLEW UP IN TOULON HARBOUR.

The "Liberté," which gave the name to the class which comprises also the "Démocratique," the "Justice," and the "Vérité," was an 18-knot battle-ship constructed at a cost of £1,425,000, and launched in April 1905. She displaced 14,900 tons; had a water-line length of 439 feet, a beam of 79½ feet, and an over-all length of 452 feet. Her complement was 793. Her armament consisted of four 12-in. guns, ten 7½-in., thirteen 9-pounders, ten 3-pounders, two submerged and two above-water torpedo-tubes. The main belt of her armour was about 6½ feet wide; 2½ feet of it was above the water-line. The lower edge was 3½ in. thick. Needless to say, many messages of sympathy have reached the French nation. A notable telegram to President Fallières

came from the German Emperor. It read: "Words fail me to find an expression of my deep sympathy with the national mourning of the whole of France. The families which have sustained such a terrible blow will be able to console themselves with the knowledge that the unfortunate crew of the 'Liberté' died while fulfilling their duty to their country." The official list of dead or missing issued by the French Ministry of Marine comprised 143 men of the "Liberté," 23 of the "République," 3 of the "Démocratique," 2 of the "Vérité," 1 of the "Justice," 4 of the "Suffre," 1 of the "Michelet," 1 of the "Foudre," 9 of the "St. Louis," 1 of the "Carnot," and 16 of the "Marseillaise." The total number of killed was given as 204, and of wounded as 136.

FLOURISHED IN TURKEY'S FACE: THE "BIG STICK" WHICH GIVES ITALY STRENGTH IN THE TRIPOLI QUESTION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING, R.B.A.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, SEPT. 30, 1911. 507

CHIEF ARGUMENT AGAINST A TURKISH REFUSAL TO AGREE TO HER RIVAL'S DEMANDS CONCERNING TRIPOLI: WAR-SHIPS OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The Tripoli question is of most curious interest, for the dispute is between a Naval Power and a Power practically without a Navy. That, in itself, is, of course, not unusual; but the situation makes it remarkable in this case, for it is very evidently possible for the Italian Navy to cut off all Turkish communication with Tripoli. At the moment of writing, it is pointed out that not only is the Turkish Navy so weak that it is not likely to chance a fight at sea, but that, as a consequence, Turkey cannot send a single soldier

to strengthen her garrison in Tripoli. In the drawing (reading from left to right) are the battle-ship "Benedetto Brin," the most powerful vessel of the Second Squadron; the battle-ship "Vittorio Emanuele," the battle-ship "Napoli," the battle-ship "Roma," the battle-ship "Regina Elena," all of the First Squadron; a destroyer of the "Artigliere" class (in the foreground); the armoured cruisers "Pisa" and "Amalfi," of the First Squadron; a submarine; and the armoured cruiser "San Marco," of the First Squadron.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE REV. H. C. BEECHING, D.Litt.,
Who has been Appointed Dean of
Norwich.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

DR. BEECHING, who has been for nine years a Canon of Westminster, has been appointed Dean of Norwich in succession to Dr. Russell Wakefield, the Bishop-Designate of Birmingham. The new Dean has won a considerable literary reputation, and is well known both as a poet himself and as an editor of the works of other poets, including Milton, Tennyson, Herbert, Vaughan, and others. The titles of his own books have not all a theological sound: "Love in Idleness," "Love's Looking-Glass," and "In a Garden" were among his early publications. These, however, have been followed by graver works, such as "Religio Laici" and "The Grace of Episcopacy." Last year Dean Beeching issued a "Revision of the Prayer-Book." Though not, perhaps, going so far (with Stevenson) as to describe revisers of the Bible as "loathsome literary lepers," the Dean is said to be opposed to the public reading of the Revised Version on literary grounds, and believes that more valuable results would be obtained by only a slight revision of the Authorised Version.

The late Lord St. Germans, who was the fifth Earl, was hardly expected at one time to succeed to the title, since he was the fifth son of the third Earl. He was born in 1835, and succeeded the fourth Earl, his brother, in 1881. In the same year he married the Hon. Emily Labouchere, daughter of Lord Taunton, and a cousin of Mr. Henry Labouchere. The late Earl was educated at Eton, and for five years (1848 to 1853) served in the Navy. Later he entered the Foreign Office, and remained in it for twenty-six years. As a landowner he was very popular in Cornwall, and was a generous supporter of philanthropic institutions. In politics he was a Liberal Unionist. His elder son, the late Lord Eliot, having died in 1909, the earldom passes to his second son, John Granville Cornwallis. The new Earl of St. Germans was born in 1890, and was educated at Sandhurst, afterwards becoming a Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons. He attained his majority in June.



Photo. Dewdney.
THE LATE EARL OF ST. GERMAN'S,
A Popular Cornish Landowner.

Of great medical interest is the sad death of Mr. Richard Bower, Master of the South and West Wilts Foxhounds, who, it is believed by doctors who gave evidence at the inquest, died of hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a fox. At the end of a run at the close of last season he was bitten on the hand by a fox which he was holding. At the time he attached little importance to the wound, and he had since been in excellent health. He was taken ill on the Monday of last week and died, after great agony, on the Thursday night. It was not until the previous evening that any symptoms occurred suggesting hydrophobia.

Mr. Douglas Marshall Straight, who has been appointed Inspector-General of the Police Force of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is the only son of Sir Douglas Straight, formerly Judge of the High Court at Allahabad, and afterwards editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Straight is in his forty-third year, and he entered the police service of the United Provinces in 1888. He has recently been in charge of the criminal investigation and railway departments.



MR. DOUGLAS MARSHALL STRAIGHT,
Appointed Inspector-General of the Police Force
of the Agra-Oudh Provinces.

Long and honourable has been the career of Sir Inigo Thomas, who is retiring from the Permanent Secretaryship of the Admiralty, an office to which he was appointed in 1907. He has spent forty-six years in the Civil Service, and has worked under no fewer than sixty-seven different Boards of Admiralty and sixteen different Governments.



MR. A. R. F. KINGSCOTE,
Winner of the South of
England Lawn-Tennis
Singles Championship.
Photograph by Lavis.



Photo. Vandyk.
SIR INIGO THOMAS,
Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty,
Retiring this Month.

Sir Inigo Thomas, who was born in 1846, is a son of Mr. Freeman Thomas, and a



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. RICHARD BOWER,
Master of the South and West Wilts Foxhounds, who, it is
believed, died of Hydrophobia from the Effects of a Fox Bite.

brother of Mr. Arthur Goring Thomas, the well-known composer. He is succeeded at the Admiralty by Sir William Graham Greene.

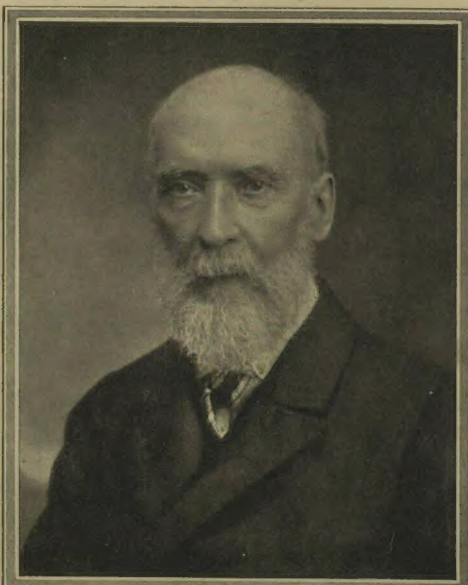


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR ROBERT HART,
The Famous Inspector-General of Customs in China.



MRS. LARCOMBE,
Winner of the South of Eng-
land Lawn-Tennis Ladies'
Singles Championship.
Photograph by Lavis.

Commander Blunt, the commander of the cruiser *Hawke*, which collided with the *Olympic* last week, has had a distinguished career in the Navy. He entered it in 1883, and five years later served in the blockade of the Zanzibar Coast and in boat-cruising to suppress the slave trade in that locality. In 1897-8, during the Cretan insurrection, he was Lieutenant in command of the destroyer *Dragon*, and in 1901 he commanded the destroyer *Esk* during the operations in China. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1904. Since that time he has commanded the destroyer *Bullfinch*, at Portsmouth, the *Cormorant*, a depot ship, at Gibraltar, and the cruiser *Pioneer*, in Australia. He was appointed to the *Hawke* last April.

With the exception of the Mixed Doubles, the finals of the chief events in the South of England Lawn-Tennis Championships were played at Eastbourne last Saturday. In the Ladies' Open Singles, Mrs. Larcombe beat Miss D. Boothby by two sets to love, the games being 7 to 5 and 6 to 3. Mr. A. R. F. Kingscote won the championship in the Gentlemen's Open Singles, beating Mr. S. N. Doust, after a close match, by three sets to two.

Since his death, the late Sir Robert Hart has, by an Imperial Chinese edict, been awarded the brevet rank of Senior Guardian to the Heir-Apparent. This edict (to quote the translation of a passage from it in the *Times*) shows how he was appreciated in China, and gives a good summary of his career as Inspector-General of Customs in that country from 1863 to 1908, and from 1896 to 1908 as Inspector-General of Posts. "Sir Robert Hart," it says, "performed many duties in China in connection with the establishment of the Customs, the organisation of the coastal lighthouse system, the foundation of Tungwen College, the participation in International Exhibitions abroad, and the creation of the Post Office, highly satisfactory results being attained in each instance; while in diplomatic questions he has frequently filled consultative functions. He laboured for China during half a century, and his assistance was of great value. We extremely deplore his death." Sir Robert Hart was born at Milltown, Co. Armagh, in 1835; he died last week at Great Marlow. It will now perhaps be possible for a full biography of his unique career to be given to the world. From the story of his life published two years ago by his niece, Miss Juliet Bredon, his modesty, it is said, caused to be omitted many things which would have increased his reputation.

Russia's new Prime Minister, M. Vladimir Nikolaievich Kovovtsoff, who is just sixty, has held for the best part of seven years the important office of Minister of Finance, which he still retains as Premier. He has a high reputation as an orator. His political career began in the Ministry of Justice, where he won distinction by the part he took in the reform of the penal system. In 1896, after spending six years in the Chancery of the Council of State, assisting in the drafting of economic legislation, he became Assistant Minister of Finance to Count Witte, and was appointed Minister in that department for the first time in 1904. The success of his financial administration may be judged from the fact that he has restored the credit of Russia since the Japanese War, converting a deficit of £16,000,000 into a balance of about £50,000,000. M. Kovovtsoff is a statesman of liberal views, and his appointment indicates that no reactionary policy is intended.



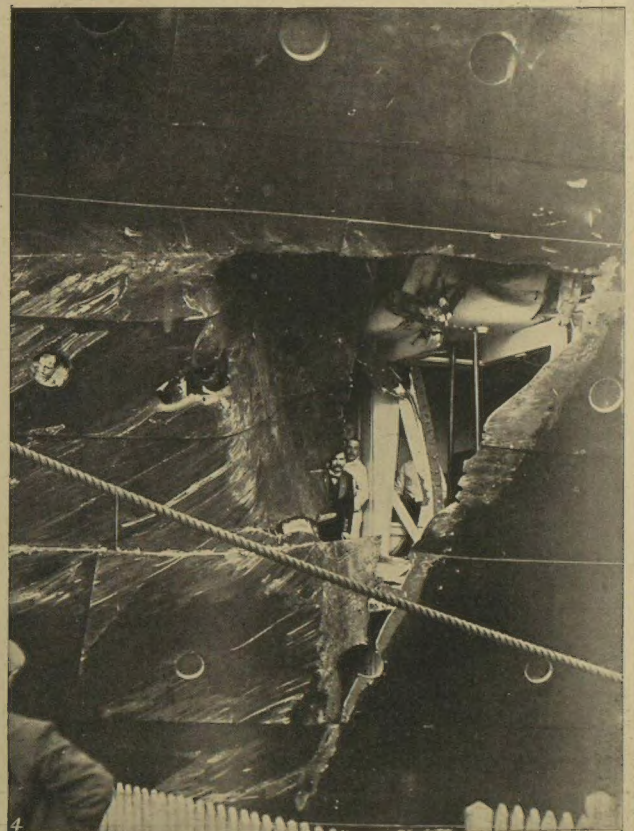
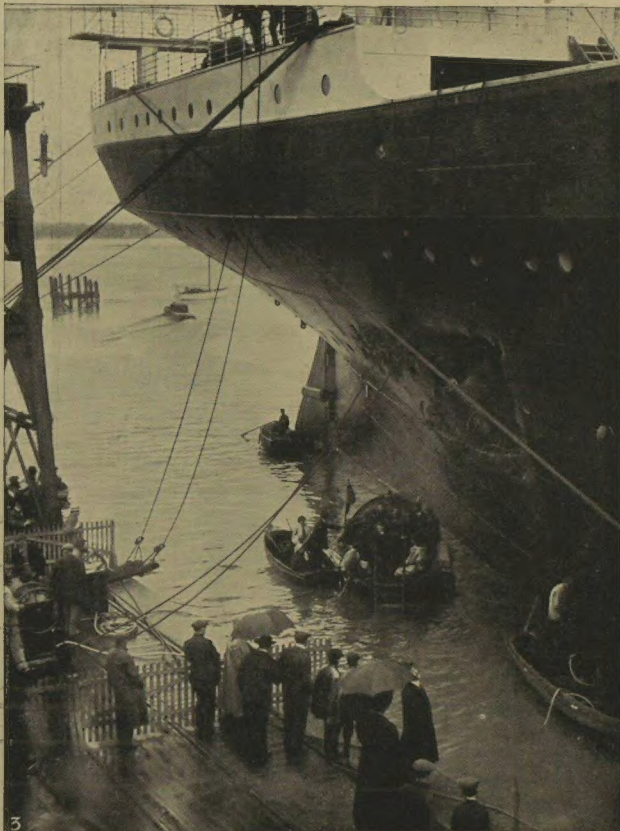
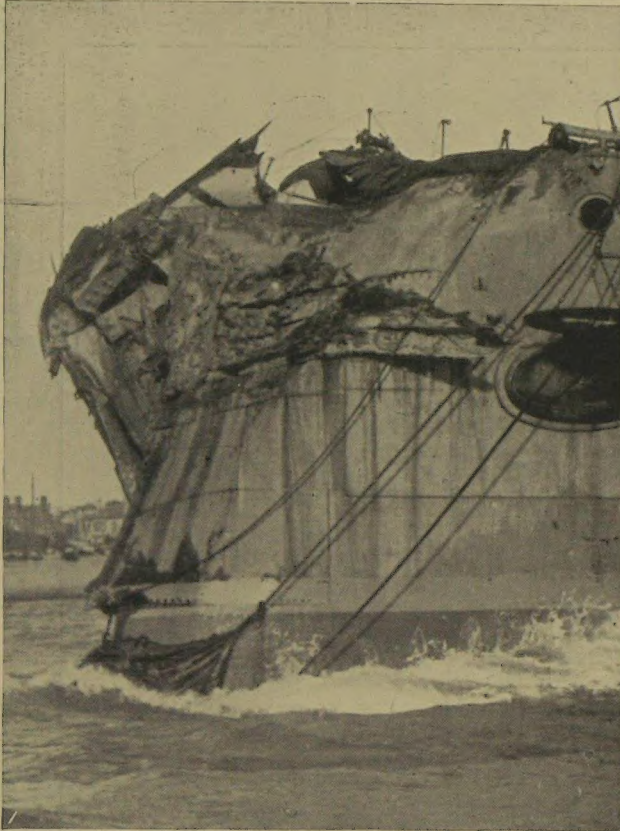
Photo. C. N.
M. VLADIMIR KOVOVTSOFF,
Who has Succeeded M. Stolypin as Premier
of Russia.



Photo. Lafayette.
LORD ELIOT,
Who has Succeeded his Father as Earl
of St. Germans.

THE COLLISION WHICH PUT IN JEOPARDY OVER THREE THOUSAND LIVES:

THE DAMAGED £1,500,000 "OLYMPIC" AND £430,000 "HAWKE."



1. THE RESULT OF RAMMING THE "OLYMPIC": A SIDE VIEW OF THE "HAWKE'S" BOWS.

3. SHOWING HOW THE CRUISER TORE A SLANTING HOLE IN THE LINER'S SIDE; THE DAMAGED "OLYMPIC" WITH DIVERS AT WORK.

2. SMASHED INTO A SHAPELESS MASS BY THE IMPACT; THE BOWS OF THE "HAWKE" SEEN FROM IN FRONT.

4. ENOUGH TO HAVE SUNK A SMALLER VESSEL; THE HOLE MADE IN THE "OLYMPIC" SHOWING ITS SIZE COMPARED WITH THE MEN.

By the alarming collision between the cruiser H.M.S. "Hawke" and the White Star liner "Olympic," the largest vessel at present in commission, more than three thousand lives were placed in jeopardy. On the "Olympic" alone there were about three thousand persons, including over 700 first-class passengers. The ordinary complement of the "Hawke" when in full commission is 544 officers and men, but she was recommissioned in 1907 with a reduced

nucleus crew for service in the Home Fleet. The financial side of the collision is also of great interest. The cost of building the "Olympic" was about £1,500,000, though she was only insured for £1,000,000. The cost of the "Hawke" was some £430,000. At the time of the collision there were on board the "Olympic" in addition to many other rich men, twenty millionaires, whose combined wealth, it is said, amounts to something like £100,000,000.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SILK, G.P.U., AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

THOUGHT TO BRING ILL-LUCK AND BANNED: SHADOW-PLAY FIGURES.

REMARKABLE WORK FROM THE EGYPT OF HUNDREDS OF YEARS AGO.



1. A MAN WITH A WATER-JAR (WITH A SMALL HAND PROBABLY NOT BELONGING TO THE FIGURE ORIGINALLY).
 2. AN EAGLE AND A FOUR-FOOTED ANIMAL WHICH IS NOT IDENTIFIABLE.
 3. THREE PRISONERS IN CHAINS.

4. A MAN WITH HEAD PARTLY DESTROYED.
 5. A BIRD WHOSE BODY IS OLD, BUT WHOSE TAIL IS EVIDENTLY FROM A MORE MODERN PIECE.
 6. A ROWING-BOAT, SEEMINGLY ONE OF THE OLDEST FIGURES.
 7. TWO PRISONERS.

8. A MAN WITH A PEACOCK UNDER HIS ARM, ITS NECK HELD IN HIS HAND (30 INCHES HIGH).
 9. A FOUR-SAILED BATTLE-SHIP, WITH BOWMEN.
 10. A LION ATTACKING AN ANTELOPE. (24 IN. BY 16 IN.)
 11. AN OSTRICH ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

Even to-day, it is possible to see curious shadow-plays in a small café in Cairo. In older times such performances were one of the chief amusements of rich and poor. We read, for instance, that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there were a number of famous manipulators of such figures as those here illustrated, and mention is also made of the plays

having been given in the eleventh century. The figures were moved behind the brilliantly lighted sheet by means of two sticks fastened to the middle of the back. They were of specially prepared leather, beautifully cut, and the openings were filled with thinner skins in colours. The plays themselves were generally very romantic. —

[Continued opposite.]

FROM EGYPT OF HUNDREDS OF YEARS AGO: SHADOW-PLAY FIGURES.

CURIOUS "ACTORS" DISCOVERED BY DR. PAUL KAHLE.



1. AN EAGLE AND A GOOSE.

2. A DAHABIEH WITH A PASHA RECLINING ON A COUCH AND SMOKING—A TAME BIRD BEFORE HIM AND A SLAVE BEHIND HIM.

3. "ALAM," DAUGHTER OF THE COPTIC PRIEST "MÉNAGE"—STILL POPULAR FIGURES.

4. A SAILING-SHIP WITH SWORDSMEN.

5. A PEDLAR CARRYING A LOAD.

6. A VERY REMARKABLE FIGURE SOMEWHAT DAMAGED BY TIME.

7. A PEDLAR.

8. A PELICAN.

Continued.]

—Recently a number of the ancient figures, which had evidently been hidden for some hundreds of years, were found. Many of them, of course, have suffered at the hands of time, but, as our illustrations bear witness, remain of the greatest interest. The reason that such old figures are exceedingly rare comes from the fact that various rulers ordered them all to be burnt as bringers of misfortune. One legend dealing with this point relates how

incense burnt at a 17th-century wedding feast attracted evil spirits who gave life to a set of the figures, who began to move of themselves. This so astonished their master that he mixed the verses of the shadow-play which was in progress; whereupon the earth opened and he and his five assistants were swallowed up. Since that occasion, as the story goes, nobody has ever dared to introduce that particular play again. (See Article elsewhere.)

THE GARDEN OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON: FLORA OF THE RANGE IN WHICH PTOLEMY PLACED THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLES ALLUAUD.



NEARLY 12,000 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL

This luxuriant "Alpine garden" has its being where few would seek to find such a sight, at an altitude of over 11,700 feet in Equatorial Africa. It is, in fact, the garden of the Mountains of the Moon, which Ptolemy, the ancient Greek geographer, placed in the middle of Africa as containing the sources of the Nile, and Stanley identified with his discovery, Ruwenzori, and its neighbours, between Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza. There is a remarkable

GIGANTIC, FANTASTIC FLORA OF RUWENZORI.

humidity about Ruwenzori, and this accounts, doubtless, for the fact that flora may be found right up to the snow-line. It is responsible also for the fact that the first explorers of the region failed altogether even to suspect the mountain's existence, owing to the heavy curtain of mist behind which it is usually hidden. Europeans resident in its district maintain, indeed, that it is possible to live near it for six months without once seeing it.

ANOTHER GAINSBOROUGH ROMANCE: The Story of an "Unknown" Picture.

By P. G. KONODY.

YET another pictorial masterpiece, as important historically as it is artistically, has followed the irresistible current that gradually carries Europe's artistic inheritance across the Atlantic. This time it is a fine and characteristic example of Gainsborough's portraiture of the time when, urged by his friend and patron, Governor Thicknesse, he left Ipswich for Bath, where he soon rose to fame and prosperity. The picture, one of the few works by Gainsborough which bear his full signature, is a portrait of Miss Ford, who subsequently became Thicknesse's third wife, and is inscribed with a dedication to Thicknesse. The lady, who was an accomplished professional musician and dancer—much against the wish of her father, who enlisted the help of the authorities to prevent her from appearing before the public—is depicted with a guitar, whilst in the background is to be seen a *viol di gamba*, presumably the very instrument which, according to Thicknesse's biography of Gainsborough, played so important a part in the master's career.

Thicknesse, who is a fairly reliable authority, in spite of an almost ludicrous sense of self-importance which led him to certain conclusions not quite borne out by facts, refers to this *viol di gamba* incident as follows: "I cannot help relating a very singular and extraordinary circumstance which arose between him [Gainsborough], Mrs. Thicknesse, and myself, for though it was very painful for me to reflect on, it turned out fortunately for him, and thereby lessened my concern, as he certainly had never gone from Bath to London had not this untoward circumstance arose between us; and it is no less singular that I, who had taken so much pains to remove him from Ipswich to Bath, should be the cause, twenty years afterwards, in driving him from thence."

He then relates how, in exchange for a picture which he had much admired, Gainsborough sent him to London a full-length portrait of Mrs. Thicknesse—or rather, of Miss Ford before she had become Mrs. Thicknesse. It was rolled up with a landscape, and accompanied by a note: "Lest Mrs. Thicknesse's picture should have been damaged in the carriage to town, this landscape is put in as a case to protect it, and I now return you many thanks for having procured me the favour of her sitting to me for it; it has done me service, and I know it will give you pleasure."

Subsequently, as the result of an evening's musical entertainment at the Governor's house, Gainsborough was given Mrs. Thicknesse's beautiful *viol di gamba*, which he had already offered to buy for a hundred guineas, on the understanding that he should paint the Governor's portrait as a companion to his wife's. "A hundred full-length pictures bespoke could not have given my grateful and generous friend half the pleasure—a pleasure in which I participated highly, because I knew with what delight he would *jag* through the day's work to rest his cunning fingers at night over Abel's compositions on an instrument he so highly valued. Gainsborough was so transported with this present that he said, 'Keep me hungry—keep me hungry, and do not send the instrument until I have finished the picture.' The *viol di gamba*, however, was sent next morning, and the same day he stretched a canvas, called upon me to attend, and he soon finished the head, rubbed in the colouring of the full-length, painted my Newfoundland dog at my feet, and then put it by, and no more said of it or done to it."

When the Thicknesse's called some time afterwards at the artist's house, he showed them a completely finished full-length of an officer, standing beside the abandoned sketch-portrait of the Governor. "Mrs.

Thicknesse knew that this was a picture *not to be paid for*, and that it was begun and completed after mine. She would have rejoiced to have seen a hundred pictures finished before mine that were to be paid for, but she instantly burst into tears, retired, and wrote Mr. Gainsborough a note desiring him to put my picture up in his garret, and not to let it stand to be a foil to Mr. Fischer's; he did so instantly, and as instantly sent home the *viol di gamba*."

Gainsborough made his peace with his offended friends, but he never finished the portrait, which, having been delivered in its sketchy state, remained a constant source of annoyance to the sensitive Governor and his wife, who eventually returned it to the artist with a request to "rub out the countenance of the truest and warmest friend he ever had; and so done, then

Westmoreland to see Mr. Gainsborough's pictures (the man that painted Mr. Wise and Mr. Lucy), and they must be called what Mr. Webb *unjustly* says of Rubens—that they are splendid impositions. There I saw Miss Ford's picture—a whole length, with her guitar, a most extraordinary figure, handsome and bold, but I should be sorry to see anyone I loved set forth in such a manner."

It is strange that a picture to which so interesting a history is attached should have been practically unknown to all but the few who saw it in the late Mr. Charles Wertheimer's house. In this connection it is interesting to note that a crayon sketch for this portrait of Mrs. Thicknesse is reproduced as Plate X. in Lord Ronald Gower's "The Drawings of Gainsborough" (G. Newnes), with the comment: "One regrets this attractive idea was never carried out in an oil painting. (!) The pose is charming, and the little feet of the fair dame give a delightfully attractive air to the composition."

In spite of such slight differences as the introduction of a table with some volumes of music in the picture, in the place of the back of the sofa on which, in the sketch, the lady is resting her arm, and the omission of the cat in the left-hand corner of the sketch, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the sketch represents a preliminary stage of the picture. That the very existence of the painting was unknown to Lord Ronald Gower can scarcely be wondered at, since no reference to the picture—apart from the Thicknesse story—occurs in any of the books on Gainsborough's art.

Quite a chapter of romance could be written around the remarkable career of the fascinating lady depicted on this canvas. Anne Ford first came into prominence by accusing the Earl of Jersey, in a letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of January 1761, of betraying his trust towards her while she was under his guardianship, and of having offered her a settlement of £800, which she refused, much to her father's annoyance.

Cut off from all other resources, she was forced to make use of her talent and to sing in public. Thomas Ford, her father, who saw nothing wrong in her accepting Lord Jersey's offer, was so shocked at this "immodesty" that he used every means to prevent her professional début, and actually had her arrested. Nevertheless, she eventually managed to give a subscription concert which yielded £1500.

In 1762 Anne Ford married Governor Thicknesse, six months after the death of his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Touchet. Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower relates that she made "Thicknesse a good wife, and was a kind mother to his children, one of whom became Lord Audley. After Thicknesse's death she lived in France, and was arrested during the Commune, only escaping the guillotine by the death of Robespierre. The last fifteen years of her life were spent with a friend in the Edgware Road, in whose house she died, in 1824, at the age of eighty-six."

Besides being an accomplished singer, she excelled in playing the guitar and the *viol di gamba*, both of which instruments are introduced into Gainsborough's picture; and "her dancing was so good that she was praised by no less a personage than Lord Chesterfield."

The picture has recently been acquired from the late Mr. Charles Wertheimer's estate by, and is now in the possession of, Messrs. Scott and Fowles, the New York art dealers.



A "ROUGH" FOR THE "UNKNOWN" GAINSBOROUGH WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD FROM THIS COUNTRY TO NEW YORK; A CRAYON SKETCH FOR THE PORTRAIT OF MRS. THICKNESSE, REPRODUCED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

blot him for ever from his memory." I: Thicknesse's gossip and somewhat conceited account is to be believed, it was this note that made Gainsborough leave Bath and take a house in Pall Mall, in London. According to Allan Cunningham, the affair had a very different aspect. He maintains that Gainsborough had slipped a hundred guineas into Mrs. Thicknesse's hand for the coveted *viol di gamba*, unbeknown to the lady's husband; and, "after a time, resenting some injurious expressions from the lips of the Governor, the artist sent him the picture, rough and unfinished as it was, and returned also the *viol di gamba*."

A reference to the charming portrait from the late Mr. Charles Wertheimer's collection occurs in Mrs. Delany's letters. "This morning," she wrote to Mrs. Dewes, on Oct. 23, 1760, "I went with Lady

NOW IN THE UNITED STATES: AN "UNKNOWN" PICTURE BY GAINSBOROUGH.



SHOWING A VIOL DI GAMBA WHICH IS BELIEVED TO BE THAT WHICH WAS THE CAUSE OF THE PAINTER
LEAVING BATH FOR LONDON: GAINSBOROUGH'S "MRS. THICKNESSE."

This Gainsborough, a painting practically unknown save to those who saw it in the late Mr. Charles Wertheimer's house, is now in the United States. It is of more than usual interest, for amongst the accessories is a viol di gamba, which is probably that which played so important a part in the painter's life-story, and, according to Governor Thicknesse, was the cause of his going from Bath to London. The picture, which is one of the few Gainsboroughs

bearing a full signature, and is inscribed with a dedication to Thicknesse, shows the Governor's third wife when she was Miss Anne Ford. The viol di gamba, seen in the background, was much coveted by the artist, who offered a hundred guineas for it, and was given to him on the understanding that he would paint Thicknesse's portrait as a companion to that of his wife. Its part in the painter's life-story is told in the article on the opposite page.

SCIENCE AND

NATURAL HISTORY

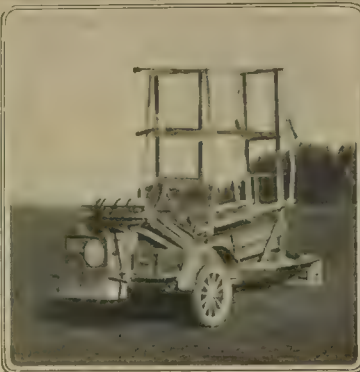


SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

RECENT NEWS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS.

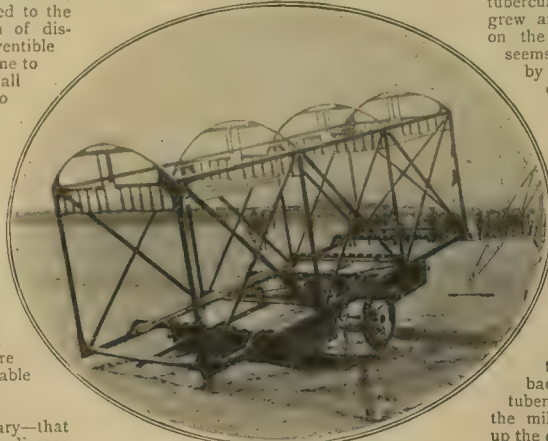
THE subject of tuberculosis is ever-present with us—if only for the reason that the topic is one which bears very closely on the public health. The whole subject has been one which has afforded to the nation a valuable object-lesson in the prevention of disease. When consumption was shown to be a preventable disorder, the question of its repression naturally came to the front. Many persons who, as usual, were not at all interested in matters of hygiene, became forced to take heed to the teachings which medical men were intent on bringing under their notice. The result has been that a general knowledge of tuberculosis and its nature has been disseminated abroad, although it is much to be desired that such knowledge should not only be of wide-spread character, but that its practical teachings should be carried into effect. We know now that tuberculosis, whereof consumption is a manifestation in the lungs, is a disease which is not inherited. We know that it is an acquired ailment; attacking us either through tubercular milk or meat, or most frequently by our inhaling into lungs adapted to receive the bacilli, which, escaping from diseased bodies into the air, are breathed in, and are so placed in a situation favourable for their propagation.

The knowledge that tuberculosis is not hereditary—that children of tubercular parents are not born with the disease



THE CONVEYANCE OF AEROPLANES BY ROAD FOR ARMY USE: THE FRENCH MOTOR-LORRY FOR THE CARRIAGE OF MONOPLANES.

us back to the old views—namely, that infection from the cow is not only possible, but frequent, and that in turn man may be



THE REMOVAL OF AEROPLANES BY ROAD: THE MOTOR-LORRY USED IN THE FRENCH ARMY FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF BIPLANES.

In a recent issue we illustrated the special travelling aeroplane repair-shop used by the French for the assembling and mending of flying-machines during the manoeuvres which came to an end the other day. At the same time we showed a Bleriot folded for transport and being dragged behind a motor-car. We now give photographs of the motor-lorries devised for the conveyance of monoplanes and biplanes by road.

shown to be capable, experimentally, of conveying the disease to the cow.

That this is an all-important question nobody will deny. Our safety in respect of infection depends on our knowing whence exactly our danger arises. The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has recently issued a report which seems to place the controversial points of former days beyond a doubt. This particular report gives the details of fifty-five cases of human tuberculosis, from fifty-four of which the bacilli were cultivated. The cases represented various kinds of tuberculosis, for it has to be remembered this is a disease which affects organs and parts as different in nature as are the brain and the liver. In the case

of young children, in whom the risk of infection by milk is obvious, it is stated that from four cases bacilli showing the characters of the bovine or cow tuberculosis had been obtained; all four children dying of tubercular disease. These bacilli were cultivated; they grew and multiplied as do bovine bacilli, and when used on the calf and the rabbit proved highly virulent. This seems to prove to the hilt that the child can be infected by milk from a tubercular cow, and that in turn the cow can be infected from the human being. Cultivations of bacilli, made not from the human digestive system but from the lung, on the other hand, have low infecting powers on the calf and the rabbit. Clearly, the source of the bacilli—I might say the original source—is a matter of importance. The human being infected from milk yields a bacillus fatal to the cow. The bacillus obtained from the human lung, on the contrary, as might be expected, shows no such virulent properties when inoculated into the lower animal.

There seems, therefore, to be no doubt that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to man. That which seems to be the dominant feature in the case is the exact source of the infecting bacilli. We may well believe that the form of tuberculosis which affects children, and is derived from the milk of tubercular cows, should be more likely to set up the disease in the lower animal than the germs of what we



Photo. Fleet.

MADE IN NO FEWER THAN 38,005 COMBINATIONS: A CURIOUS KEYLESS LOCK.

The lock is moved, not by a key, but by the knobs seen on its right in the photograph. It can be set in such a way that only the members of the house to which it belongs can unlock it, and it is made in no fewer than 38,005 combinations. It is unlocked by pulling one or more of the knobs upwards a certain number of times.

developed—gave a vastly cheerful aspect to the question of prevention. For to prevent tuberculosis is really a matter of preventing infection by the germ, and, as I have said, the chief sources of danger are those represented by tubercular milk and by infection from the air into which the dried germs from tubercular sputa have been allowed to escape. I remember well hearing Dr. Koch assert his belief in London that tubercular milk given off by a cow whose udder was affected could be neglected as a source of infection. I can recollect how a thrill passed through the audience of scientists and medical men who listened to his address in St. James's Hall. I can also recall the fact that within twenty-four hours of Koch's statement being made, research was undertaken to test the correctness of his views. His idea was that the bacillus of tuberculosis in the cow was incapable of conveying the disease to man. If this were so, tubercular milk could be swallowed by the gallon by infants without result in the way of tubercular infection. But it was soon made clear that Koch spoke without full knowledge. Experimentation was needed to decide this important question, and that experimentation has sent



Photo. L.N.A.

ALWAYS HORIZONTAL, WHATEVER THE ANGLE OF THE SHIP: A NEW BUNK.

The bunk, a model of which is here shown, is so designed that it will remain horizontal whatever the angle of the ship, and so, doubtless, prevent the seasickness under which so many passengers suffer when vessels pitch and roll, and which many find can be best avoided by lying down. It is being tested thoroughly on the "Guildford Castle."

may call purely human tuberculosis seen in the lungs.

If I might venture upon an opinion at all, I should say the recent report impresses one with the idea that both human and bovine tuberculosis breeds in the bodies of man and cows alike. Successful infection from one to the other depends really upon the source whence the bacilli have been drawn. The tubercular elements of the cow seem to prefer the digestive system as their breeding-ground; while the bacilli of the human lung, having their own particular environment, do not flourish in the cow.

It is interesting to note that experiments do not seem to lend support to the view that the human bacilli can be changed into the bovine variety. This is a view quite in accord with what I have just remarked—namely, that the whole matter is a question, not so much of specific distinction as of environment. Each kind of bacillus plays its own part; but the practical lesson for us all is that tuberculosis in the cow's udder is certainly a source of grave disease to the young human being. ANDREW WILSON.



Bygone, South.

A TRAVELLING NIGHT SCHOOL: A MOTOR-CAR FITTED WITH THE APPARATUS NECESSARY FOR THE TEACHING OF BUDDING ELECTRICIANS.

This novel motor-car, which is fitted with all the necessary apparatus for the teaching of the budding electrician, takes the road in the United States. It is a result of the ingenuity of the Y.M.C.A. authorities of Rhode Island, and is literally a travelling night school. The photograph shows a lesson in progress.

A SCRAP-HEAP: THE BATTLE-SHIP "LIBERTÉ" AFTER THE EXPLOSIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MEURISSE.



THE REMAINS OF WHAT WAS ONE OF THE BEST UNITS OF THE FRENCH NAVY: THE WRECK OF THE "LIBERTÉ"—TWO VIEWS.

Never before in time of peace has a squadron been so damaged, or suffered so great a loss of life, as has the second squadron of the French Navy—the "Liberté," the "Patrie," the "Démocratie," the "Justice," the "Vérité," and the "République." The "Liberté" is totally destroyed, while the "République" and the "Démocratie" are badly damaged. The condition

of the "Liberté" made rescue-work exceedingly difficult, and parts of the wreck were still glowing when the crews of other ships got to work. Such portions of the twisted framework as could be lifted were removed by cranes; but most of the rescue-work had to be done by crawling through the holes made in the steel armour by the explosion.

AN EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ACTUAL EXPLOSION ON THE "LIBERTÉ": A REMARKABLE SNAPSHOT OF THE DISASTER TO THE FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP; AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF DÉBRIS.



1. OUTWARD SIGNS OF THE WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY THE BLOWING-UP OF THE "LIBERTÉ": THE MASS OF DÉBRIS IN TOULON HARBOUR.

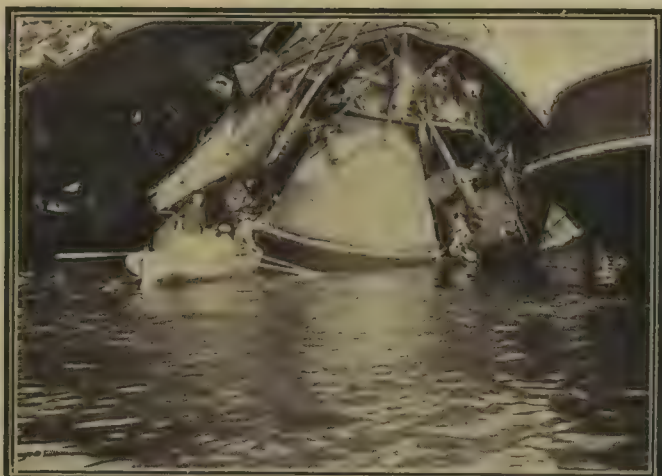
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON THE "LIBERTÉ": CREWS OF OTHER SHIPS SEARCHING THE DÉBRIS IN TOULON HARBOUR FOR BODIES.

3. THE ACTUAL EXPLOSION ON THE "LIBERTÉ": THE BLOWING-UP OF THE FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP—A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH EXCLUSIVE TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

A series of explosions which, as all the world knows, resulted in the destruction of the battle-ship with great loss of life, began on the "Liberté" at 5.35 on Monday morning last, and culminated at 5.55. The photograph reproduced here was taken at 5.45. The vessel sank like a stone within a few minutes, and all that remains of the great battle-ship is a twisted mass of scrap-metal. The roar of the explosion was heard thirty miles

away, and it is on record that the captain of a training-ship stationed two miles from the scene of the disaster was killed by a fragment of shell from the ill-fated war-ship. All forms of wreckage, indeed, were hurled into the air, carrying devastation wherever they fell, and suggesting what has been described as a cannonade of débris.—[PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 2 BY BRANGER; 3, BY TRAMER.]

THE BLOWING-UP OF THE "LIBERTÉ": DAMAGE DONE TO OTHER WAR-SHIPS: AND OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS DEALING WITH THE GREAT DISASTER.



1. CAUSED BY A MASS OF ARMOUR, WEIGHING NEARLY A TON, TORN FROM THE "LIBERTÉ" BY THE EXPLOSION: THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE SIDE OF THE "RÉPUBLIQUE."

2. A RESULT OF THE CANNONADE OF DÉBRIS FROM THE "LIBERTÉ": DAMAGE DONE TO THE BATTLE-SHIP "DÉMOCRATIE."

3. WORK PRESENTING EXCEPTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AND CALLING FOR MUCH COURAGE: RESCUE-PARTIES ABOARD THE WRECK OF THE "LIBERTÉ."

4. SHORTLY AFTER THE TERRIBLE DISASTER: LANDING BODIES IN TOULON HARBOUR.

The damage caused by the explosions on the "Liberté" was by no means confined to that ship. There was what has been described as a veritable cannonade of debris which did widespread damage. As we have noted elsewhere as an example of this, the captain of a training-ship anchored two miles from the scene of the disaster was killed by a fragment of shell from

5. PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE SEARCH FOR BODIES: PART OF THE WRECKED "LIBERTÉ."

the "Liberté." Of other war-ships, the "République" was most seriously damaged: a mass of armour of nearly a ton in weight, torn from the "Liberté" by the explosion, was thrown against her side some fifty feet from the stern, stoving in and ripping off plates, and killing several men. Practically all the ships of the Squadron and in the harbour were affected to some extent.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.



PROVERBIALY INDIFFERENT TO THE WEATHER AND MAKING LITTLE OF EXPOSURE TO WIND, RAIN, OR COLD: THE KING DEERSTALKING.

"The King is . . . a capital walker," says a writer in the "Sunday Times." "and never seems to tire so long as his quarry is ahead of him . . . His Majesty is proverbially indifferent to the weather and makes little of exposure to wind, rain, or cold, while crawling on hands and knees, often for hours, among the roughest ground on the hill-sides after the deer . . . His present Majesty is as good a shot with the rifle as he is with a gun, although he is not always as lucky with the stags as he deserves to be."

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Queen Elizabeth
visits St. Paul's
state on Nov. 24, 1888



to return thanks
for the victory
over the Armada

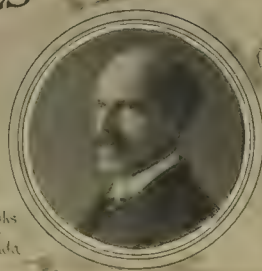


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE PROFESSOR CHURTON COLLINS,
whose "Life and Memoirs" by his
Son, Mr. L. C. Collins, have just been
published by Mr. John Lane.

ANDREW LANG ON A LOST ILLUSION AND THE TOPOGRAPHY OF "CATRIONA."

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT,
Whose new Novel, "The Song of
Renny," Messrs. Macmillan arranged
to publish on the 26th.

always believed that I was at school with R. L. Stevenson at a period when I was in the seventh (the senior) Class, of the Edinburgh Academy, while he was in the First, for some unknown reason called by boys "the Gyles."

AN illusion is lost to me. I have

This is a fond illusion, though shared by "R. L. S.," if the dates are correct in a book which has only now fallen in my way—Miss Simpson's "R. L. Stevenson's Edinburgh Days." The chronology and the topography equally bewilder me, though that does not prove them to be inaccurate.

"R. L. S." was born in 1850, and was by six years my junior. If he went to the school, to the lowest form, at the age of ten (1860), as most boys did, we were school-fellows for two years, though we never heard of each other. But Miss Simpson makes him go to the school in 1863; so he should have been in the third class—quite "an elderly child."

She says that "the playfield near by where the bow-buits had stood in days of yore saw little of him." She clearly means the cricket-ground, which was at some distance from the school. Only one of the "butts," a green tumulus or mound, was then, and still is, in being; to hit over it from the central pitch was a very considerable slog. The field saw me every day in the cricket season, but as "R. L. S." was no cricketer we never met.

The field also saw Sir Walter Simpson, who was of my own standing—a neat bat, he was—and sailed or paddled with "R. L. S." on "An Inland Voyage."

The lady is, therefore, likely to be correct in her dates. On the other hand, in the official biography of "R. L. S.," he is said to have gone to school in 1861; if so we were school-fellows, and his class-master was my house-master, Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, admirable as a scholar, a humourist, and a man.

Nothing could have been more fortunate for "R. L. S." than to come, as a boy, into close contact with Mr. Thompson and the painters and men of letters who were his friends. However, Stevenson, in 1861-1862, was but one of perhaps seventy small, noisy lads,

on whom—according to the bad old system then prevailing in the Scottish schools—a man of originality and distinction was obliged to bestow his time and attention.

The topography of the early chapters of "Catriona," when Alan Breck and David Balfour were lurking on the fringes of the Edinburgh of 1750, is very difficult to understand. All the ground has long been, and even in "R. L. S.'s" boyhood had been, built over.

The reader may remember how the pair of friends skulked "besouth of the mill-lade in a scrog of wood." The mill-lade must have been filled with water from the Water of Leith, which you still see brawling over its rocky bed under the high Dean Bridge; much cleaner now than in the 'sixties, and, they say, it actually contains trout.

Miss Simpson identifies "the scrog of wood" with the site of St. Stephen's Church, a huge Presbyterian edifice with a heavy tower, in the middle of streets. She thinks that "R. L. S.," as a boy, saw (in his mind's eye, no doubt) the mill-lade and the wood where they had been a century earlier.

If so, "R. L. S." had not only a marvellous imagination, but an extensive and peculiar knowledge of old topography. His father was a distinguished member of the congregation of St. Stephen's—and a kirk more remote from the rural cannot be imagined. If the topography be correct, he must surely have learned it from maps in his later years for the purposes of his novel, "Catriona."

With an effort I can fancy that a burn once ran down through a steep cleugh to the Water of Leith, past the site of St. Stephen's—the ground is very steep—and turned the wheels of the silver-mills; but—a mill-lade cannot run up hill.

In future editions of "Catriona" there ought to be given a chart of the ground. It has always puzzled me: I cannot follow "among named streets and remembered houses the country walks of David Balfour."



AN OLD DANISH NAVAL UNIFORM
IN PORCELAIN: AN ADMIRAL.

From the collection of M. de Bille.
"The Admiral, with speaking trumpet, stands on the base like the quarter deck and rests on a gunwale. His attitude is that of a sailor watching intently from his post."

From "Royal Copenhagen Porcelain."



A DANISH PEASANT IN PORCELAIN: A CHARMING
EXAMPLE OF ROYAL COPENHAGEN WARE.

This figure of a woman carrying two hens is painted in overglaze colours. She has a green coat, red bodice, yellow and gold corset, and white cap. The belt and pendant ornaments are black and gold. The figure, which is marked with M incised, and belongs to the period 1780 to 1820, is in the Kunstindustri Museum at Copenhagen.

From "Royal Copenhagen Porcelain," by Arthur Hayden.



AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF WARE WHOSE RENAISSANCE HAS ROUSED GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG CONNOISSEURS: DANISH DANCERS IN ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN.

This old Copenhagen group represents a Danish lady and gentleman dancing. They are "finely modelled figures in contemporary costume (1780 to 1820), delicately painted in colours with overglaze, and standing on a pedestal with gilded ornamentation."

Illustrations reproduced from Mr. Arthur Hayden's "Royal Copenhagen Porcelain" (with five coloured and six black and white plates and 70 illustrations in the text)—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. (See Review on another page.)

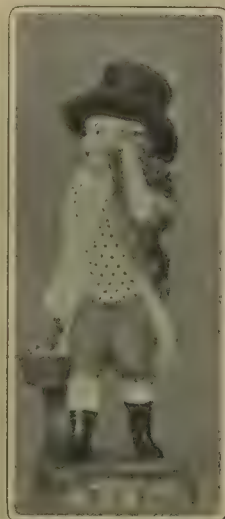


AN OLD DANISH MILITARY UNIFORM
IN PORCELAIN: A SOLDIER.

From the collection of M. de Bille.

"These figures [the above and the admiral opposite] are painted in colours and belong to the interesting series, extending over a wide area, of contemporary characters in costume." (1780 to 1820.)

From "Royal Copenhagen Porcelain."



OF AN ORNATE STYLISH SCARP IN
ROYAL COPENHAGEN WARE: A
DANISH BOY IN PORCELAIN

"It was not until late that such extravagances made a very limited appearance at the Copenhagen factory. But such examples are interesting, as showing the diversity of styles in modelling."

From "Royal Copenhagen Porcelain."



OF THE ROMANTIC SCHOOL OF DESIGN (1780-1820): A DANISH GIRL IN
PORCELAIN.

This figure, and that of the boy opposite, are "painted in colours and wearing fanciful costumes, with the highly ornate style prevalent at some of the older factories." They are in the Kunstindustri Museum at Copenhagen.

From "Royal Copenhagen Porcelain."

and the painters and men of letters who were his friends. However, Stevenson, in 1861-1862, was but one of perhaps seventy small, noisy lads,

"ELEVEN O'CLOCK--THE WATCHMAN!" AKIN TO OLD LONDON'S "CHARLIES."

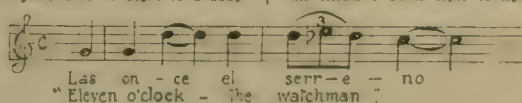
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING, R.B.A.



WHEN THE ORDINARY POLICE ARE OFF DUTY FOR THE NIGHT: A SPANISH WATCHMAN GOING HIS ROUNDS.

Concerning this drawing, Mr. Cecil King writes: "In many towns of Spain, notably in Seville, Toledo, and Segovia, the ordinary police hand the place over at night to a body of watchmen who closely resemble the old London 'Charlies.' Wearing heavily caped coats, and carrying lanterns, these patrol the streets, armed often only with a short spear, which is possibly a survival of the halbert borne by the 'watch' of the sixteenth century. At Segovia, the watchmen, or a picked contingent of them, call over the hours, and sometimes announce the state of the weather. At Madrid, the watchman acts as a sort of concierge, and admits related merry-makers to their flats,

for he holds the keys of all houses on his 'beat.' In exchange for a 'tip,' he gives his clients a small taper to light them to their flats. Many of the watchmen are quite old men. They do not always wear a uniform, especially in out-of-the-way places like Segovia, where they favour the local tam-o'-shanter, a tweed golf-cap, or, indeed, anything their fancy dictates." The "Charlies," who have been immortalised in so many pictures, were so named, it may be good to recall, after King Charles I., who improved the police system of London; just as "Peelers" or "Bobbies" were so called after Sir Robert Peel, founder of the regular Irish Constabulary.



LITERATURE



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. J. E. PATTERSON,

Author of "My Vagabondage" (The Intimate Autobiography of a Nature's Nomad just published by Mr. William Heinemann)

"Casuals" It must not be supposed from the title that Miss Agnes Herbert's book is a study of the Caucasian Poor-Laws system in relation to out-

relief. The "casuals" whose experiences she records in such a lively and picturesque manner in "Casuals in the Caucasus" (John Lane) were a sporting party of three. "My companions on the little trip to the Caucasus," she writes, "were my two cousins Cecily Windus and Colonel Kenneth Baird. We had to take Kenneth along because, for one thing, he spoke Russian much better than his sister, though they were both brought up in St. Petersburg, and, for another, he wanted to indulge his mania for anthropology." Readers acquainted with the author's previous books, "Two Dianas in Somaliland" and "Two Dianas in Alaska"—not to mention a topographical work nearer home, "The Isle of Man"—will be prepared to find in her new volume plenty of vivacious description and exciting incident, and they will certainly not be disappointed. The author writes with a touch of poetic feeling which is lacking in many hunters and huntresses when they discard the gun for the pen, and the charm of her book is enhanced by a number of excellent photographs.



"Royal Copenhagen Porcelain."

Although in the preface to his delightful volume on "Royal Copenhagen Porcelain" (Fisher Unwin) Mr. Arthur Hayden says that he has treated the subject from a collecting point

TOO HEAVY FOR HERNE THE HUNTER. THE HORNS OF A CAUCASIAN ELLEN.

"Keebet was asleep with the great head of my often impaled on a tree trunk beside him. The place looked like a shambles. This part of big-game hunting is awful! Presently he lifted the trophy shoulder high, a big load, and then, tiring, he set the deer's horns upon his head, like a branch of victory. This side of big-game hunting is glorious"

From "Casuals in the Caucasus," by Agnes Herbert

of view, yet the book is written with so much literary grace, and possesses so much of human and historical interest, that it will surely appeal to a far wider public. Moreover, the exquisite and numerous illustrations, many of them in colour, will attract even the uninitiated to the porcelain of Denmark. The products of the Royal Copenhagen factory, especially those of its modern renaissance, reveal an art which possesses rather the truth and naturalness of landscape-painting than the merely conventional and decorative designs generally associated with ceramics. The book is a pioneer work which will doubtless be of great value, for it "records for the first time the history of the Royal Copenhagen factory since its establishment in 1779 to the present day, when it is acknowledged by competent experts to stand in the forefront of modern ceramic art." Mr. Hayden prophesies that its porcelain,

now obtainable at normal prices, will soon attract the eager competition of connoisseurs. The book is appropriately dedicated to that Queen of whose bridal Tennyson wrote: "We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee—Alexandra!" In 1807 a British fleet bombarded Copenhagen, and incidentally wrought havoc in the porcelain works, which incident recalls the bombardment of Athens by the Venetians, with disastrous results to the Parthenon. The fact that the history of the establishment should be first recorded in English,



"A MOST SYBARITIC WAY OF CHASING TÜR", A SHOOTING-BOX IN DAGHESTAN.

"In the Caucasus a shooting-box is a box, and doesn't pretend at all. It was the costliest, quaintest, prettiest place imaginable, and comfortable as could be. Cecily and I accepted the proffered best room—the only room—without compunction, and tents were put up for the evicted owners. There was an excellent stove to keep us warm o' nights, and real beds. A most sybaritic way of chasing tür."

CASUALS IN THE CAUCASUS.

BY AGNES HERBERT.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.

Mr. Hayden points out, is an act of tardy reparation. One illustration in the book is of a bowl picturing Nelson's sea-fight off Copenhagen in 1801, and another is a facsimile of his letter to Lady Hamilton sending her a piece of Copenhagen porcelain.



PROTECTED BY "EARL'S COURTIAN" FORTIFICATIONS, SIGNAKH, BETWEEN TIFIS AND THE CAUCASUS.

"Signakh—which means 'City of Refuge'—hangs on the hill-side like a bee on a heather bell. Seen from below it is a beautiful thing, seen from above more enchanting still; seen from within, with its quaint little narrow streets, picturesquely primitive, overhung with balconies, it bids you stay for ever. We should call this place a hill-station in India. . . . Signakh is fortified, though the once extensive fortifications have a somewhat Earl's Courtian air about them now. The need for them is at an end."

From "Casuals in the Caucasus," by Agnes Herbert.

WESTWARD-RO

by CHARLES CALVERT

A Veteran Actress. The present generation of playgoers associates Mrs. Charles Calvert with old-women parts characterised by a rather broad but genial humour. In point of fact, this is a comparatively new line for her, and in former days she was a distinguished Shakespearean actress, essaying rôles so varied as those of Miranda and Ophelia, Beatrice and Queen Katherine, Portia and Elizabeth of York. Her reputation was made not in London, but in Manchester, where her husband's ten years' management of the Prince's Theatre shed lustre on that city, and may be compared for its enlightened policy with the enterprises of Charles Kean, Macready, Phelps, and Irving. Nor was it only in association with her husband that Mrs. Calvert scored her stage-triumphs. Early in her career she played Portia to Edwin Booth's Shylock, and after Calvert's death she supported the American "star" through a tour of the States. She was also Phelps's leading lady during a season of his at Manchester, and she acted in America with Ristori and Mary Anderson. Looking back now on a long life which has had its share of hard work as well as of pleasant friendships, it has occurred to her to set down the more interesting of her experiences, and she has done so in "Sixty-eight Years on the Stage" (Mills and Boon), a volume of reminiscences as commendably brief as it is entertaining. Modest about her own achievements, she always writes with kindness about her colleagues or about other people of note she has met. One of her most piquant anecdotes concerns the novelist known to the English-speaking world over as Miss Bradon. When Mrs. Calvert first made her acquaintance, this lady was a young actress going by the name of Miss Seyton, whose heart was scarcely in her profession. She had a weakness for not studying her parts, and would



"A PRIZE INDEED!" A FINE SPECIMEN OF THE TÜR, OR ASIATIC IBEX.

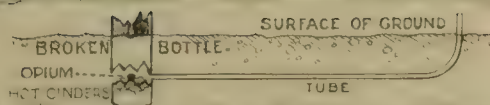
"In a wild amphitheatre of grey piled rocks we came on the tür quite dead. His feet were tucked under him, as though his last leap were yet to be taken; his beautiful head drooped with the weight of the splendid horns. A prize indeed! Quickly I got out my tape. . . . Thirty-five inches, with a span of twenty-two, and a girth of twelve-and-a-half!"

From "Casuals in the Caucasus," by Agnes Herbert.

deliver half her speeches impromptu, though generally ending them correctly. Once when she was the Celia to Mrs. Calvert's Rosalind, the married actress remonstrated with her friend on her carelessness, to receive the laughing rejoinder, "My dear, I gave you all your cues." Which, adds Mrs. Calvert, was true, but she reached them by a route which was far from Shakespearean. The author of these memoirs recalls Irving as "walking gentleman" at the Royal, Manchester, much harassed by local Press sarcasm, but consoled by lengthy walks and talks with Charles Calvert, a kindred spirit. Years later he proposed to his old comrade's widow that she should be his Volumnia in a revival of "Coriolanus," but the plan broke down. Instead she joined Edwin Booth, and she has amusing things to say of Booth's inveterate smoking habit, in indulged even in the intervals between "calls."

THE CURSE OF THE EAST SMOKED THROUGH AN UNDERGROUND TUBE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



WITH BROKEN BOTTLE AS BOWL AND TUBE THROUGH THE EARTH AS STEM: KAFFIRS SMOKING OPIUM
IN MOST REMARKABLE MANNER.

Kaffirs who have a craving for that curse of the East, traffic in which it is hoped legislation will end, adopt a most curious method of smoking their opium. Having made a suitable hole in the ground, they insert in this a bottle with its neck and its bottom knocked off. The neck part of the bottle is left above ground; the lower part is buried. In the space between the end of the bottle and the bottom of the hole are placed, first live coals and then the

opium. A tube connects the "bowl" of the pipe and the "mouthpiece," passing underground to emerge some two yards from the "bowl." The diagram given in the border will explain the system better than any words. The men take a draw at this curious pipe in turns, and it is their habit, on some occasions, at all events, to eject the smoke at one another, together with a mouthful of water—surely a somewhat unpleasant plesantry!

ART & MUSIC

THE DRAMA



MR. CYRIL MAUDE AS RIP VAN WINKLE IN THE NEW PLAY OF THAT NAME AT THE PLAYHOUSE.



MICHAEL ANGELO'S 'THE SECOND IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL'



MISS MARGERY MAUDE AS MINNA VAN DE GRIFT IN THE FIRST ACT OF "RIP VAN WINKLE" AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

MUSIC.

IT is a common cry that the musical profession

is overcrowded, but there would seem to be some room at the top. Just now there is a great demand for distinguished conductors. Down to a week or two ago a really great man might have heard something to his advantage by applying to Covent Garden; there is still a vacancy at Munich, from which Mottl would seem to have departed without leaving his cloak to a successor.

Covent Garden has now completed its arrangements: a season of eight weeks will be inaugurated on Monday fortnight. Two complete cycles of the "Nibelung's Ring" have been arranged, and Franz Schalk, of the Imperial Opera House of Vienna, has been engaged to take the responsible position from which Dr. Hans Richter's medical advisers have ordered him to retire. The performance of the first cycle starts on Oct. 19, and



AFTER HIS FIFTY YEARS' SLEEP IN THE KAATSKILLS, THE AWAKENING OF RIP VAN WINKLE—MR. CYRIL MAUDE AS RIP, AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

that has been arranged for the autumn season, and the engagements are worthy of the work to be done.

The new symphony by Dr. Walford Davies, one of the most serious and gifted British musicians now living, will be heard for the first time at the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert on Saturday, Nov. 4. The London Symphony Orchestra will give four concerts before the end of the year, and Sir Edward Elgar will succeed Dr. Richter as conductor. Kreisler will play the Elgar Violin Concerto at the first concert, and Sir Edward's Second Symphony will be heard at the fourth.

Mr. Landon Ronald and the New Symphony Orchestra will inaugurate to-morrow the season of Sunday concerts at the Albert Hall. Mr. Coleridge Taylor's new choral work, "A Tale of Old Japan," has been selected by the

ART NOTES.

THE demolition of Trentham

Hall, a building as large and almost as famous as Buckingham Palace, and far more handsome, was begun on Thursday, the 21st of September. Trentham had never lacked admirers since Sir Charles Barry added his façade, his colonnade, his balustrade, and other substantial gratifications of an Italian taste, and of the desires of a patron of unlimited wealth. "It would be difficult to find a fairer scene," wrote Disraeli, quick to recognise the lavish touch in nature and in art, "than Trentham" (his name for Trentham in "Lothair") "offered, especially in the lustrous effulgence of a glorious English summer. It was an Italian palace of free-stone: vast, ornate, and in scrupulous condition; its spacious and gracious chambers filled with treasures of art, and rising itself from statued and stately terraces." Kings and Queens, Wedgwood and Minton, a Shah of Persia, and Ambassadors



"RIP VAN WINKLE," AT THE PLAYHOUSE: MINNA (MISS WINIFRED EMERY) HEARS THE LOVE-STORY OF HANS VEDDER (MR. BOBBIE ANDREWS).

the second performances start on Monday, Oct. 30. No dress restrictions will be enforced, but ladies will be expected to remove their headgear.

In addition to the "Ring," Wagner's "Tristan," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Flying Dutchman" are to be given. Humperdinck's "Königskinder" will provide one of the novelties of the short season, the others will be presented by the Russian Ballet, which will be seen three nights a week during the season, and will present Reynaldo Hahn's new work, "Le Dieu Bleu," and works by Rimsky-Korsakov and Tcherepnine not yet seen in London. In addition to these, the ballets that were found so popular last season will be given. We are to see Nijinsky again, and perhaps Mme. Karsavina. On seven of the eight Tuesdays during the season ballet will be presented. The success of Wolf-Ferrari's sparkling little work, "The Secret of Suzanne," was so pronounced last season that it will be revived, this time in German. The chorus engaged for the season is entirely English. Tcherepnine will direct the Russian Ballet, and the other performances will be directed by Herr Schalk and Mr. Percy Pitt. Prices show a marked reduction on those that obtain in grand season. Seats in the gallery are being reserved and numbered for the two "Ring" cycles.

The list of artists engaged by the Syndicate for the German operas is an imposing one. The soprani include Mmes. Borghild Langaard-Bryhn, Maria Knüpfer-Egli, Alice Wilna, and Minnie Saltzman-Stevens, of whom the last has been gaining golden opinions at



"RIP VAN WINKLE," AT THE PLAYHOUSE: GREEN-IN-THE-FACE (MR. WILLIE ATOM) TEMPTS RIP (MR. CYRIL MAUDE) INTO THE KAATSKILLS.

from every Court have joined the Prime Minister in its praises, while from America comes the word of Prescott that it was "a Temple of Taste."

It was curiosity rather than sympathy or sorrow which led me, on the second day of the sale, into Staffordshire. In the lofty room where the auctioneer bobbed and hammered upon his platform there were gathered some thirty or forty men and women, mostly indifferent. At every rap of the hammer wood-work went for about a tenth of the money that was spent in painting it alone.

When, towards the end of a long afternoon, the auctioneer, with a certain increase of cheerfulness, entered the room where Kings and Queens had been wont to sleep, he was even less successful than before. An uglier decorative scheme could hardly be conceived. The wood wore, instead of white, dreary expanses of minute brown graining. The centre of the walls themselves were covered with a crimson dreadfully self-important. Nobody breathed a word of disapproval, but neither did anybody dare to bid. For a pound I might have earned the gratitude of two good men, the contractor and the auctioneer, and won the smile of the little boy who carried the auctioneer's glass of milk and beaten egg; but I should have been possessed, as well, of much superfluous timber. Already, for

twenty pounds, I had become the owner of doors and shelves sufficient to fill an ordinary man's house, and I am pressed with thoughts less of the passing of Trentham than of one little building that will grow up out of the monster wreck.

E. M.



Dorinda Fawcett (Miss Kate Cutler). "THE OGRE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S: NICHOLAS FAWSITT DETERMINES TO HANG HIS RIDING-BREECHES OVER THE FIREPLACE AS SIGN OF AUTHORITY IN HIS OWN HOUSE, AND SO DEFEY HIS WIFE.

London. Choral Society for production in the coming season. A great Welsh concert at the Crystal Palace and a recital at the Queen's Hall, at which Kreisler and Harold Bauer played the "Kreutzer Sonata," were the musical events of Saturday last.

FASHIONS COME AND FASHIONS GO;
WITH "JOHNNIE WALKER" 'TIS NOT SO,
BORN IN 1820—HE
STILL IS GOING STRONG, YOU SEE.



THE "ADVANTAGE IN"

asking for "Johnnie Walker" is that you are sure of being "served" the whisky without a "fault." Johnnie Walker—the bottled experience of four generations in the art of distilling—is obtainable in three ages: Johnnie Walker "White Label," 6 years old. Johnnie Walker "Red Label," 10 years old. Johnnie Walker "Black Label," 12 years old.

And as even experts disagree as to the age at which whisky is at its best, it is for you to make your choice. Every bottle bears this label: "Guaranteed same quality throughout the world."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE CONQUEROR OF THE MATTERHORN LAID TO REST UNDER THE SHADOW OF MONT BLANC; THE FUNERAL OF MR. EDWARD WHYMPER AT CHAMONIX.
Mr. Edward Whympier, the famous mountaineer, who died recently at Chamonix, was buried in the English cemetery there last week. For some way the coffin was borne by a party of the most famous Alpine guides. Mr. Whympier led the party of seven who in 1865 made the first ascent of the Matterhorn, but four of whom—Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and a guide named Michel Croz, of Chamonix—were killed during the descent by a fall of four thousand feet.



Photo. C.N.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA AT VIENNA: THE SPECIAL HOSPITAL BUILT BESIDE THE DANUBE JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Several cases of cholera having been notified to the sanitary authorities at Vienna, very stringent precautions have been taken to prevent an epidemic of the disease. A special hospital has been built for cholera cases by the banks of the Danube, just outside the city. At the same time a sharp look-out is being kept for vessels with cases of cholera on board, and all sailors have to undergo a medical examination before they are allowed to land.



Photo. L.N.A.

WRECKED BEFORE SHE EVER MADE A FLIGHT: THE £40,000 BRITISH NAVAL AIR-SHIP AFTER THE DISASTER LAST SATURDAY.

Disaster overtook the naval dirigible, built for the Admiralty at Barrow, when she was brought out of the shed for a trial flight last Saturday. Fortunately there was no loss of life, although the officers and men in charge of the vessel were for a time in an extremely perilous position, during which they behaved with great courage and coolness. Almost immediately after coming out of the shed the air-ship was caught by the wind, heeled over, and eventually broke her back. After the accident the wreckage of the air-ship was dragged with great difficulty back to the shed. The dirigible, which was known unofficially as "The Mayfly," cost some £40,000. Her fate will probably cause the abandonment of lighter-than-air craft in favour of the heavier-than-air biplane or monoplane.



Photo. Typical.

THE GREAT ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION IN ULSTER: THE CROWD ROUND THE PLATFORM AT CRAIGAVON.

A great Unionist demonstration against Home Rule took place last Saturday in the grounds of Craigavon, the residence of Captain Craig, M.P., near Belfast, the speech of the day being made by Sir Edward Carson, who was elected to be leader of the Ulster Unionists. Later, at a conference held in Belfast, a resolution was passed that under no conditions would they acknowledge any Home Rule government, and a commission was appointed to frame a provisional government of Ulster.



Photo. C.N.

A DUBLIN TERMINUS UNDER MILITARY PROTECTION: MEN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE ON GUARD AT KINGSBRIDGE STATION.

At Kingsbridge Station, the Dublin terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway, two companies of the Rifle Brigade were placed on guard last week. On the War Office learning early this week that the Irish railway companies might not be able to provide trains for the usual autumn transfer of troops, the War Office sent half their railway corps from Aldershot to Dublin, to take charge of the trains, if necessary.

HOW SORE THROATS ARE CAUGHT.

AND HOW TO CURE AND PREVENT THEM.

IN the days of our grandparents there was a general idea that Sore Throats were due to the draughts and damp which are always associated with our climate.

People who had a genius for catching Sore Throat (as so many of us have to-day!) always took great care to muffle up their throats, to avoid draughts, and to wear a respirator during cold, wet, or foggy weather. Yet they still went on catching Sore Throat.

Nowadays, we realise that Sore Throat is an infectious ailment which has very little to do with the weather. Cold, damp weather may be one of the causes of Sore Throat, but only because it lowers our vitality, and makes us susceptible to the microbes of Sore Throat—that is all.

These microbes or germs are the true active causes of Sore Throat, as they are of those dread, infectious diseases—Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Measles, and Scarlet Fever.

We should never catch Sore Throat or any of these diseases if we could prevent the germs from entering our respiratory passage, and making their way into the throat.

Unfortunately, the only way in which we could do this would be to sit in an air-tight box, where we should die of asphyxia!

THE GERMS OF SORE THROAT.

For the germs of Sore Throat and of other infectious diseases are only too plentiful, especially at this time of the year. Like the poor, they are always with us. We meet them every day, every hour, in every public telephone, in every public conveyance, in every crowded, stuffy place where we may breathe the germ-laden breath of sufferers from Sore Throats, convalescents, and people sickening for some infectious disease.

At last, however, Science has given us a safeguard against these risks. There has now been produced a germ-killing throat tablet which cleanses the mouth and throat from disease-germs as easily and as rapidly as dirt is removed from the skin. It is called Wulff's Formamint, and can be tested by anyone without expense (see note at the end of this article). No one susceptible to Sore Throat who has not already tried Formamint should delay to do so, for Wulff's Formamint is a trustworthy cure for that complaint, as well as a preventive of infectious diseases.

To understand the value of this discovery, we must remember that all germs—including the most deadly ones, like the Diphtheria bacilli—are living particles of

vegetable life, extremely minute, but visible under high powers of the microscope. For their proper development these seeds or germs must find a "suitable soil." This they have in the soft lining of the mouth and throat, which gives them the warmth and moisture they need.

In such a receptive soil germs will flourish like the proverbial green bay-tree, until they multiply into whole colonies. In the case of an ordinary Sore Throat they merely produce the depressing symptoms of pain and discomfort in swallowing, hoarseness, irritation, a feeling of fullness in the throat, and other unpleasant sensations,



The above picture shows how the germs which cause Sore Throat and Tonsillitis are destroyed by means of the germ-killing throat tablet described in this article. The round plate, coated with a substance on which disease germs quickly develop, was incubated with the germs of Sore Throat, which immediately began to grow. The right half of the plate was then treated with Formamint on a person who had sucked three tablets of Formamint—the germ-killing throat tablet. The result was that all the germs on it were destroyed, while those on the left-hand (not treated with Formamint) grew luxuriantly. Exactly the same thing happens in the mouth of people who suck Formamint tablets—the germs are quickly killed and Sore Throat is thus easily cured and prevented.

which quickly disappear when a few Formamint tablets are sucked.

If, however, the germs are of a more harmful kind, they produce certain poisons, which get into the blood and set up diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, or Measles.

This is where the value of Formamint lies as a disease-preventive, for Formamint is the most effectual method known to Science of killing these germs in the mouth and throat before they become dangerous.

It should be clearly understood, however, that Formamint is not a cure for such diseases as Diphtheria when once they have established themselves in the system.

But there is no doubt whatever that, if taken in time, Formamint will certainly prevent Diphtheria, and kindred

germ-diseases, even though one has actually been in close contact with the patient. For this reason Doctors, Nurses, and Sanitary Inspectors always take Formamint tablets when they have a case of infectious disease.

Fortunately, however, such diseases as Diphtheria are comparatively rare, and Formamint will always find its chief use with the general public as a cure and preventive of Sore Throat, mouth troubles, etc. For such ailments Formamint has become the fashionable remedy in the best sense of the term, for it is habitually used by well-known people like the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., etc.

REMARKABLE LETTERS FROM PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Many distinguished persons have, in fact, publicly testified to the value of Formamint. To take only a few examples:—

Lord Glantawe writes: "I have been using Formamint for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results." Madam Adelina Patti writes: "I have taken Formamint tablets for some time past, and have found them very beneficial to the throat." Mr. C. C. Hutchinson, K.C., writes: "Through the great benefit I have derived from Formamint tablets, I have recommended them for Sore Throat to hundreds of other people."

It is this personal recommendation which has done so much to spread Formamint's fame far and wide, and none are more enthusiastic about it than doctors and scientists themselves. Among the latter, several have made exhaustive laboratory experiments with Formamint, proving its power to destroy the germs causing Sore Throat and other infectious diseases. One of the most recent of these experiments is that depicted in the centre of this article.

Unlike other methods of treatment, Formamint tablets are pleasant to use and cause no inconvenience. They are simply sucked like sweets; they have a nice aromatic flavour, they contain nothing injurious, and they can be taken freely by both children and adults.

It should be noted, however, that there is no duplicate or substitute for Formamint, because Wulff's Formamint marks the discovery of a new chemical compound, and as such is protected by Royal Letters Patent. Therefore the numerous imitation tablets only resemble Formamint in appearance, and do not possess its curative or preventive properties. The real thing is sold by all high-class chemists, at 1s. 11d. per bottle. To prevent substitution, the purchaser should specify Wulff's Formamint.

(Note.—Any reader of this article who has not yet tried Formamint, and would like to do so, is requested to write to the makers, Messrs. A. Wulff and Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., who will be pleased to send a free sample and an interesting handbook. Kindly mention "The Illustrated London News" when writing, and enclose a penny stamp to cover postage.)

Pears' Soap



*Good Morning!
Have you used Pears' Soap?*

Mothers, see to your Children's Baths

The neglect of a little supervision in the matter of the Children's Bath is often attended by unpleasant and sometimes serious consequences. If a common soap is permitted to be used, the texture of the children's skin is gradually coarsened and rendered unhealthy. In fact, many ailments are directly due to the caustic and other injurious ingredients which are contained in inferior soaps. If mothers would see that only

PEARS' SOAP

is used in the Children's Bath, all these dangers would be avoided, and the young and tender skins would be kept fresh and fine and beautiful, and so become one of the surest foundations of permanent good health and good complexions

LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is to be a new revival movement in America, so I read in the papers, financed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other millionaires, employing five hundred missionaries, and having in view specially the reforming by religious influences of the business and political morals of the United States. A special feature of the revival, it seems, is that women are not to be allowed to have anything to do with it. "There will not be a hint of women in all this vast campaign," the leader of the movement is reported to have declared. The reason that he gives is not what he justly might offer, that business and politics are in men's hands and they alone can reform them. No: he denies that women can move men's souls to good. He says that "there is no truth in this gush about woman's influence on man; you must send a man after his fellow-men if you wish them to be reformed." I agree with the statement that women are not able—not allowed, that is—really to influence men's morals or conduct. Such sentimental and false passages as that well-known one of Ruskin, declaring that if women chose they could at once reform every evil that the world knows, because men are bound to be what women want them to be, are quite at a tangent from truth. The reverse statement would be more correct; women are, indeed, to a very great extent what men desire to have them be, because men have all the power in their hands to compel women's characters to be as the men prefer. They have all the forces of society—money, law-making, and religion. Yes, religion! What is the sense of putting out as a new, a reform-working idea that "you must send a man after his fellow-men," when that very practice—the reservation of the ministry to men alone—has always been that of Christendom? On the other hand, every religious revival (or heresy) of modern times that has succeeded in stirring men's minds to any wide extent has made a large place for women not only in its ranks, but amidst its leaders. Wesleyanism, the Salvation Army, Christian Science, Theosophy—all come under this description, and these are the great new religious, or quasi-religious, movements of modern times.

As the secret of economical yet nice household catering is to eat good things at their cheapest times, the next few weeks may see fowls, now at their least costly season, added to the bill of fare in careful households. Game is the pride of the autumn larder, of course, but it is perhaps not very superior to chicken. Such, at all events, was the opinion of a *grand gourmet*, King George the Fourth. Croker was dining with that King at Brighton Pavilion, when a roast wild boar from Hanover was served. It was very good, like pork with a game flavour. Croker said "it was to pork what pheasant is to fowl." "There I differ from you," replied the King; "nothing is so good as a fowl, and if they were as scarce as pheasants, and if pheasants were as plentiful as fowls, no one would want to eat a pheasant." I remember hearing a great epicure make a similar statement about new potatoes served



A USEFUL WALKING-GOWN.

The tailor-made frock is in dark blue serge or black cloth, fastened to the side with braid ornaments on coat and skirt, and having reverse of black and white striped silk. The black felt hat is faced with white and trimmed with feathers.

with oiled butter as compared with asparagus; and it is no doubt true of many other viands—the more costly gain a great part of our appreciation from their mere rarity, their novelty to the palate, rather than their intrinsic merits.

Autumn coats and skirts are now appearing. The tailors are making skirts longer, though still keeping them very clear of the ground. As to the coats, they seem to be often three-quarter length—as long as tunics are usually cut—or else the little coat that scarce turns the waist is chosen; in the latter case, this is most suitable to sit prettily above the fashionable one-piece frocks with the rather high-placed waist-line that is still adopted. Cross-over effects and diagonal fastenings are employed on tailor-made coats, and much braid is used. The waist-line is set a little nearer the natural place than it has been for some time, but high-waisted and narrow-skirted effects are retained. The hobble-skirt is quite dead and gone, but the new skirts are only a little wider than those of the summer.

Intense colours have evidently not outstayed their welcome. Bands let in here and there, edges to tunics or to skirts, bits of trimming cleverly inserted into complex designs in corsages, are made of the rich and mingled colours of the Oriental weaves. In the East, these gala colourings are produced mainly for the men's wear. Every Arab or Turk or Indian of good position possesses a coat or robe in which very rich colours are blended in profusion, and with a gorgeous effect. An Eastern bridegroom will wear, perhaps, a salmon-coloured silk long coat or robe, girt round the waist with a shawl of white all gold and pink embroidered; or, perhaps, a corn-coloured silk coat embroidered with reds and blues and touches of purple and pink and gold, and the like. Well, in our plain serge and cloth dresses we now indulge in just a touch of these same brilliant and varied mixtures and embroideries, and, used with discretion and restraint, they do light up a plain gown delightfully. Again, ribbon is in favour as a trimming, and is to hand in brilliant mixtures—such as blue and green, blue and red, green and purple, deep cherry red and black, besides the ever-effective black and white. On hats, too, these vivid ribbons produce a good effect, in the form of immense bows, cockades, and twists.

Although quite a modern innovation, the suspender is now an indispensable adjunct to every lady's toilet. An interesting circular on its evolution from the earliest methods of winding long strips of ribbon lattice-wise round the legs, is issued by the Sphere Suspender Company, Ltd., and will be sent free to any reader mentioning this column, writing to the company's address at Leicester. The Sphere Suspender is noted for its rubber grip, which never slips, but gently and firmly holds the hose without causing "ladders," and keeps the corset (to which it is instantly affixed) firmly in position, giving the fashionable straight-fronted effect. FILOMENA.

MAPLE'S EASY CHAIRS are really comfortable



The "Northaw" Easy Chair, in richly carved Mahogany, luxuriously upholstered, spring edge, loose down cushion, covered in very fine needle-work Tapestry

1,000 Easy Chairs ready for immediate delivery

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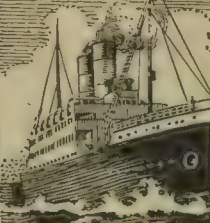
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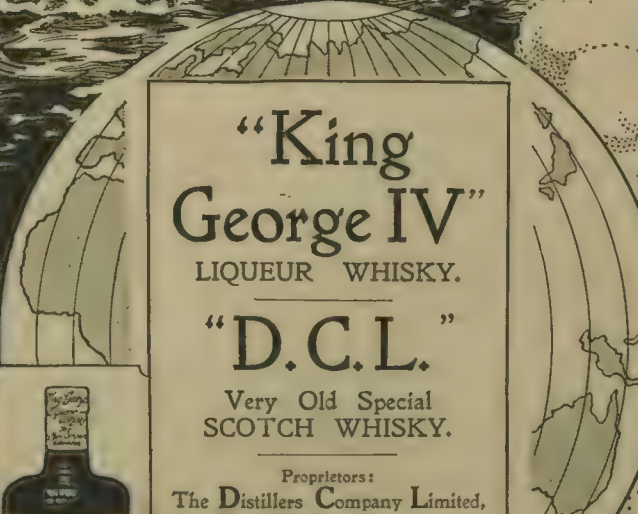
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George IV"
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Very Old Special
SCOTCH WHISKY.

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The Distillers Company Limited,
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(Capital Employed over £3,000,000 Sterling.)

Sole Distillers and Blenders of these and other brands of Whiskies well known and popular in Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, and throughout the World.

THE AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.

ORCHESTRAL recitals are very delightful, but have you ever realised that instead of always going out to them, where the programme is necessarily limited, where you have no voice in choosing the music, and where you can only listen, that an Aeolian Orchestrelle enables you to have such recitals when you like in your own home?

With an Aeolian Orchestrelle you can choose your own programme of music, and play it as your taste suggests, with all the effects of a full orchestra. Anyone can play the Aeolian Orchestrelle—no technical knowledge is necessary.

There is no other instrument like the Aeolian Orchestrelle, and really the only way in which you can fully grasp its immense possibilities is to call at Aeolian Hall for a practical demonstration.

A full description and illustrations are given in Catalogue "5."

The Orchestrelle Company, AEOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.



Soap is necessary to a thorough cleansing of the skin, but out of the five million or more varieties of soap which are said to exist, only a few are perfectly harmless, and beneficial.

One soap, however, is so convincingly an ideal health saver. It is Wright's Coal Tar Soap—known by its distinctive label to people the world over. This soap costs no more than ordinary soaps.

Wright's Coal Tar Soap never harms but only improves the skin, whether it be that of a little child or a beautiful woman.

One reason that small children give for objecting to being washed—as they so frequently do—is that "the soap hurts their eyes." There are some soaps—good in other respects—which have a very great disadvantage, but which will like Wright's Coal Tar Soap and will have all the advantages to enjoy their bath of each day. It is a separate soap, each sheet being kept in one of the little blue celluloid soap boxes which can be bought for a very small price.

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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Is suited to the most sensitive skins, even of Babies from Birth and is

AN IDEAL SOAP FOR NURSERY USE

PROTECTS FROM INFECTION

Wright's Coal Tar Soap is not a harsh soap—one which has the effect of retarding the skin to retire as speedily as possible. It has splendidly stood the test of 50 years or more of keen competition, and far from losing ground, it is still winning the highest praise from experts who have personally examined its claim.

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A NEST FOR REST

An ideal Easy Chair that can instantly be converted into a most luxurious Lounge or Couch. Simply press a button and the back will decline, or automatically rise, to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is locked.

The sides open outwardly, affording easy access and exit. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat. The only chair that combines these conveniences, or that is so easily adjusted.

Catalogue "C7" of Adjustable Chairs Free.

J. FOOT & SON
Dept. C7, LTD.
171, NEW BOND ST.,
LONDON, W.



The "BURLINGTON." (Patented).

FOOT'S SAFETY BATH CABINETS

All the delights and benefits of every form of Hot Air, Vapour, Perfumed, and Medicated Baths can be enjoyed privately, economically, and with absolute safety in your own room.

Our Patent Folding Cabinets embrace every desirable feature. There are none so safe or give such satisfaction. The following are some points of superiority—

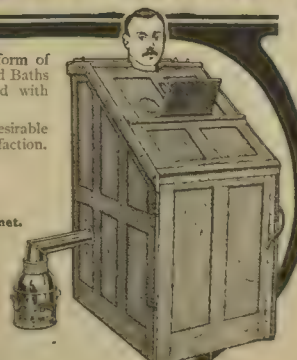
- 1st—Efficient and Absolutely Safe Outside Heater.
- 2nd—Adjustable Seat.
- 3rd—Heat Regulator.
- 4th—The Bather is not fastened by the neck to the Cabinet.
- 5th—Exit is easy and immediate. No assistant is required.
- 6th—Durability and Perfect Hygiene.

Our Cabinets are endorsed and recommended by Physicians for the cure of Rheumatism, Colds, Influenza, Kidney, Blood, and Skin Diseases.

Prices from 35/-

Write for "Bath Book" No. 7.

J. FOOT & SON, LTD., Patentees and Manufacturers,
(Dept. B. 7), 171, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.



WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of Mr. EDWARD BEANES, of Moatlands, Paddock Wood, Kent, who died on Aug. 19, are proved by his son, Frederick Edward Vesey Beanes, the value of the property being £119,216. He gives the freehold premises known as the Falcon Works, Wallis Road, Hackney Wick, with the goodwill, plant, and capital, and £5000 each to his sons Frederick Edward and Alfred Edward; £5000 to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Maria Tipper; £5000 to the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Cairnes; £1 a week to his son, Edward Conrado; £2100 to Bertha Böhme, if still in his employ. The residue is to be divided into four parts, one of which he leaves to his daughter Mrs. Tipper; one each to his sons Frederick and Alfred; and one to the children of his daughter Mrs. Cairnes.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1905) of Mrs. MILLICENT AUGUSTA SHAW, of Seabridge, McKinley Road, West Bournemouth, late of 3, Hans Crescent, Chelsea, who died on May 29, is proved by her sons, the value of the property being £63,202. She gives £500 to her nurse, Sarah Fance; and £300 to her parlour-maid, Helen Heady; and the residue equally to her sons—Sir Theodore F. C. E. Shaw, Bt., Ernest E. Shaw, Lieutenant—Colonel Albert G. Shaw, and Walter W. Shaw.

The will and four codicils of Mr. GEORGE LOCKET, of 4, Downe Terrace, Richmond, who died on July 21, are proved by his sons George Cooper Locket, Thomas Wood Locket, and Frank Locket, the value of the property being £110,072. He gives an annuity of £75 in trust for his son Robert; £200 and during widowhood an annuity of £1000 to his wife; £150 to his daughter Winifred on her marriage; and legacies to executors and servants. The residue is left in trust for his children other than his son Robert.

The will (dated March 16, 1911) of Mr. EDMUND BIRCH GIBSON, of Elm Grove, Saffron Walden, a director of Barclay and Co., bankers, and chairman of the Saffron Walden Bench of Magistrates, who died on Aug. 6, is now proved, the value of the estate being £122,875. The testator gives £1000 and his freehold residence and contents to his wife; £1000 each to his

Mrs. Gibson, £300 per annum or one tenth of the income from his property, whichever may be the lesser, is to be paid to his son Claude and to his sister-in-law, Margaret Eliza. All other his property he leaves to his wife for life, and on her death he gives £15,000, in trust, for his sister-in-law, Margaret Eliza, and the children of his brother, Theodore Francis; £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London City Mission, and the Hospital, the Almshouses, and the Friends' School at Saffron Walden; £250 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Friends' Foreign Mission; and the residue to his three sons.

The will of Mr. EDWARD SNAPE GRIGSON, of 16, Ashley Place, Westminster, who died on Aug. 9, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £66,114. The testator gives £2000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund; £2000 for charitable purposes in Ceylon; £500 each to Edward Charles Grigson, Mrs. Ethel Hammond, Henry S. Saunders, Edward Farr, and George Kent Deaker; £400 each to the Rev. William S. Grigson and the Rev. Edward Hamilton Hunt; and other legacies. The residue is to be divided into twenty-five parts—four of which he gives to his brother Thomas, three each to his brothers Richard and George, two each to his brothers Robert, Charles, John Septimus, James, Francis, and Philip, and three to his nephew and niece Francis and Olive.



WHERE AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY WAS RECENTLY KILLED BY AN ERUPTION: THE JAPANESE VOLCANO, ASAMA-YAMA.

A short time ago an American missionary was killed and more than thirty other people badly injured by flying stones and hot lava from the volcano Asama-Yama, in the province of Shinshu, Japan, eighty miles from Tokyo. The district has hitherto been a favourite resort of missionaries on holiday, and an ascent of the mountain, which is 8280 feet high, has usually formed one of their expeditions. In the photograph smoke and steam may be seen rising from the crater, which is three quarters of a mile in circumference.

sons Edmund and Alexander; £2000 to his son Claude; £100 each to grandchildren and to four nieces; £200 to William F. Tuke; £500 debentures and all his shares in Gibsons and Co., Slough, to Francis Ridenight; and legacies to clerks and servants. During the life of

three consignments at intervals of two months, and is to be completed within six months time. It is believed that this order is the largest that has ever been booked for any one brand of balls. It is a striking testimonial to the merits of Dunlop golf balls.

Golfers will be interested to learn that the Dunlop Rubber Company has just booked an order for three hundred and sixty thousand of their first grade balls. The order is to be delivered in

The Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company

WELBECK PLATE SPOONS & FORKS FOR EVERYDAY USE THAT WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

Welbeck Plate is guaranteed to wear 35 years.

AN INTERESTING FACT

Owing to the close resemblance of WELBECK PLATE to Sterling Silver, and the difficulty in detecting the difference, the French Authorities recently Hall-marked "Welbeck Plate" as Sterling Silver.

WELBECK PLATE is guaranteed to wear like Sterling Silver for 35 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. III. POST FREE.

THE CHESTER CABINET, made of Solid Oak, and fitted to take each article in separate cloth-lined divisions, containing 84 pieces, as illustrated.

A QUALITY PLATE (WILL WEAR 12 YEARS)

£6 5 0

A 1 QUALITY PLATE (WILL WEAR 20 YEARS)

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WELBECK PLATE (GUARANTEED for 35 YEARS)

£9 5 0

SHOW ROOMS { 125-126, FENCHURCH ST., 188, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, E.C. LONDON, W.

Sole Agents for China—Lavers and Clark, Shanghai.

Incidents from a Lady's life (Picture 16)



On a Motor Tour

both Woman and Man will find a bottle of "4711" Eau de Cologne the most useful Companion. Sprinkle a few drops on your handkerchief and moisten your face with it. That tired feeling will pass away and you will feel refreshed and full of new life.

Insist upon the Blue & Gold labelled "4711" and refuse Substitutes!

4711 Eau de Cologne

Try the 1s. 6d. Box of "4711" Eau-de-Cologne Soap.

Wolsey

UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

Clean—pure—wool. Perfect fit, greatest comfort, finest value. Any garment that shrinks in wash or wear will be REPLACED FREE OF COST

IT'S BEST TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE



SO TAKE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

VERILY the Durbar at Delhi is to be something of a motoring function. At all events, motor-cars will bulk big in the picture, to the detriment of palanquins, bullock-carts, and elephant-howdahs. It is quite evident that the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Ltd., of

success which has attended the adoption of the Knight engine by the Daimler, Panhard, and Minerva firms has very naturally coloured the views of other makers, so that we may at Olympia see the results of experiments in several directions. It would be absurd to suggest that human ingenuity cannot evolve a satisfactory sleeve-valve or slide-valve internal-combustion engine with other than two sleeves sliding upon each other and the piston sliding upon one of them. Without practical experience and demonstration—which, as we all know, so often give the lie direct to theory—no one would have dared to prophesy so great a success for the Knight engine as it has undoubtedly achieved in the hands of the three

latest performance over this course. Over the total distance, the 40-50-h.p. six-cylinder Rolls-Royce, with 4½ in. by 4½ in. bore and stroke, ran at 24½ miles per gallon, which, with a total weight of 2 tons 6 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lb., or 5257 lb., makes 57·07 ton-miles per gallon. On the track at Brooklands, this Rolls-Royce car achieved a speed of 78·26 miles per hour. The highest speed of which such a car is capable is an important feature, and this case demonstrates most satisfactorily that the gear ratio was eminently practical and economical. Taken in all its aspects, this is quite the best performance of the kind yet achieved.

So much interest was shown in the Standard Car Race, held some time since at Brooklands by the Royal Automobile Club, that it is not surprising to find the Weybridge authorities including an event of the kind in their programme for next Wednesday. This contest, although only for fifty miles, will be run under very similar conditions to those of the Club Race, which in one particular at least is, I think, to be regretted. If a race is given for standard cars, then why not standard throughout?



DURING A RECORD RUN OF 907 MILES IN TWELVE HOURS: A 25-30 H.P. SUNBEAM CHANGING WHEELS AND TAKING IN PETROL AT BROOKLANDS.

A wonderful twelve hours' record was achieved recently by a 25-30 h.p. Sunbeam car, which in twelve hours covered 907 miles 1535 yards on the Brooklands track, an average speed of over 75 miles an hour. There was no involuntary stop, but halts were made purposely every two hours to replenish the petrol and oil tanks, and change the Sunbeam detachable wheels. The first stop occupied only three minutes, and the other three about a minute and a half each. It was a fine test of efficiency.

14, Regent Street, W., are of this opinion, for just to hand is a most attractively produced guide-book and maps, giving full instructions and information for the motor trip of a thousand miles from Bombay to Delhi. On page five is a sketch-map of India, giving the full route, and on eight pages following the itinerary for each day is set out in the clearest manner. The first run is from Bombay to Igatpuri (ninety-five miles), the road passing over the Ghats; next day takes the tourist to Dhulia, then to Khat Ghat; and on the fourth day to Maksi, then Goma to Gwalior, Gwalior to Agra, and then Agra to Delhi. This guide gives full information as to the dak bungalows and rest-houses; also indicates how much petrol should be carried, and where it can be obtained. The perusal of the guide will assuredly resolve many motorists to make the trip through India in this way.

It must not be presumed that the last word has been said in the matter of sleeve-valve engines. The great

great firms mentioned above. This very fact has encouraged others, and the results of such encouragement we are likely to see at the forthcoming Exhibition in November.

There would appear to be no finality to the perfecting of motor-cars. Taking the accepted test of the top-speed run from the English to the Scottish capital, by way of Grantham, Doncaster, Newcastle, Alnwick, and Bedford, the makers of the Rolls-Royce cars have every right to point with pride to their



IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ADAM AND EVE: A WOLSELEY CAR ENTERING THE FAMOUS RAMBODA PASS, CEYLON.

According to a Mohammedan legend, Ceylon was the refuge provided for Adam and Eve after their expulsion from the Garden of Eden. The photograph shows a Wolseley car crossing a bridge in the Ramboda Pass. In the background are some tea-plantations.

"AUTOMOTOR JOURNAL,"

Sept. 9th.

"A truly magnificent performance from start to finish."

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE,"

Sept. 5th.

"The final achievement is one of the finest in the annals of motoring, more especially as the vehicle was of medium power."

"MOTOR TRADER,"

Sept. 6th.

"Although we are to-day witnesses of numerous demonstrations of high efficiency in motor-car construction, there was still left room for admiration, amounting almost to amazement, at the clock-work precision of the Sunbeam performance."

12 HOURS' RECORD

BROOKLANDS, 1st SEPT.

25-30 h.p. SIX-CYLINDER

SUNBEAM

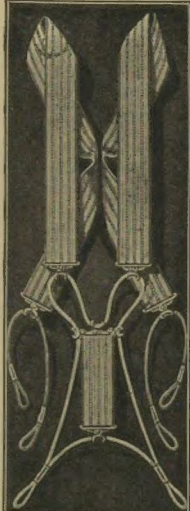
(fitted with DUNLOP TYRES.)

907 miles in 12 hours, beating previous record by 107 miles. Average speed 75·58 miles per hour.

STANDARD SIX-CYLINDER CAR FOR NEXT YEAR. ORDER EARLY.

The SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd., UPPER VILLIERS ST., WOLVERHAMPTON.

Agents for London and District: J. Keele, Ltd., 72, New Bond St., W.



This advertisement shows as clearly as possible the patented design as well as the superior workmanship and materials which have made

SHIRLEY PRESIDENT BRACES

The Perfect Trousers Support

The strong, light cords at the back run through the little tubes so easily that you are unconscious of any pressure on the shoulders. Made of the best materials and thus relieved of friction and strain, SHIRLEY PRESIDENT BRACES outwear any other make. Perfect comfort and unequalled durability are backed by manufacturer's signed Guarantee.

"Satisfaction, New Pair or Money Back"

Be sure to obtain the genuine, which have "Shirley President" on the Buckles

Per 2/6 Pair

If any difficulty in obtaining from your Outfitter, write

A. Merchant & Co.

7 Fore Street London, E.C.

Who supply the wholesale.

ARMSTRONG'S



Exceptional opportunity for Gun Buyers. Following Guns are Armstrong Best Make, New and Perfect, but slightly shop-soiled. All 12 bore:—
Pair Best Model de Luxe Ejector Side Locks, cost £120, reduced to £70 the pair, or one Gun at £35.
Pair of Light-weight Ejectors, Anson & Deley Action, beautiful Guns, cost £60, reduced to £30 the pair, or one Gun at £15.
Pair of High-grade Ejectors, Handy Game Guns, Anson & Deley Action, cost £80, reduced to £50 the pair, or one Gun at £25.
Fine Ejector, cost £25, price £14.
Sound Plain Hammerless Non-Ejector, cost £10, price £5 10s.
Sent on approval at home, or carriage paid abroad.
ARMSTRONG'S SPORTING GUN DEPT.,
115, Northumberland Street,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK

BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

Delicious, nourishing and refreshing.

The wholesome nutrition of pure, rich milk and choice malted grain, supplying strength and vigour, with little tax on digestion.

PREPARED IN A MOMENT WITH WATER. NO COOKING.

Used instead of tea, coffee or cocoa at meals develops healthy bodies and clear brains. Equally useful to the vigorous and the weak, the business or professional man, the youth, the maid, the mother, the child, or the infant.

An efficient corrective of insomnia, taken hot before retiring.

In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/-, at all Chemists and Stores. Liberal Sample for trial free by post on request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

LLOYD'S IN TUBES, 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS

FOR EASY SHAVING.

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK—

R. HOVENDEN AND SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors, bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and goodwill, from the Executors of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory. From all Chemists, Hairdressers, etc.

Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN AND SONS, Ltd., Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

HOVENDEN'S EASY TRADE MARK

HAIR CURLER

PRICE 6/- PER BOX.

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

A Message to every Skin Sufferer

THE message consists of four words: "Antexema will cure you." There is no need to ask the name of your complaint, how long you have been troubled, or what part of your body is affected, for in any case Antexema will cure. Antexema has already cured thousands whose cases were worse and more hopeless than yours. Other treatments, doctors, and specialists had failed, but Antexema succeeded. The moment Antexema was used relief was gained, sleep again became possible, and the trouble began to disappear. Soon it went away, and has never again come back. Antexema will prove as beneficial in your case if you give it the opportunity. Get a bottle to-day and thus start your cure.

Is your trouble here?

The following are some of the forms of skin illness cured by Antexema: Acne, barber's rash, bad legs, baby rashes, backheads, blotches, breakings-out, chafed skin, eczema in all its forms, eruptions, face spots, facial blemishes, nettlerash, rashes of every description, inflamed patches, itching piles, herpes, scalp troubles, shingles, skin irritation, and every other sore and irritated condition of the skin. In all these and many other skin complaints Antexema has proved its healing and curing power. Why are you not using it? Common sense suggests the desirability of at least giving a trial to Antexema instead of continuing to suffer discomfort, disfigurement, and humiliation.

The moment you use Antexema you feel the benefit, and as it is not a greasy ointment no one need know you are using it. Antexema is a creamy liquid which is at once absorbed by the skin, when it forms an invisible protective covering to the bad place and heals the trouble. It was discovered by a well-known medical man a quarter of a century ago, since when it has worked innumerable

cures. Medical men in their private practice appreciate it because it is safe and sure, and an innumerable host in all parts of the world have been convinced by the test of experience that it is a marvellous skin specific.

No greater mistake can be made than that of neglecting the first symptoms of skin illness. The first signs that the skin is unhealthy are so slight and so apparently unimportant that there is a great tendency to ignore them. Perhaps the skin is merely red or rough, or has a slight rash on it, and it is therefore fancied that this may safely be neglected. The rash, however, does not disappear, but on the contrary it spreads, and the little pimples come to a head and break. Then at last the victim wakes up to the fact that he has an attack of eczema, or something equally annoying, which irritates, worries, and humiliates. It is so easy to nip the trouble in the bud. A few applications of Antexema will completely cure the trouble, and you will be freed from it almost before you realise that anything is wrong.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores and get Antexema. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Lewis and Burrows', Parke's Drug Stores supply Antexema at 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d., or direct post free 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. Also everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India, and throughout Europe. Get a bottle of Antexema or

Accept this Free Trial Offer.

To all who mention "The Illustrated London News," and enclose three penny stamps for interesting Booklet, "Skin Troubles," a Free Trial of Antexema, and also of Antexema Soap, the great aid to skin health, and Antexema Granules which purify the blood, will be forwarded.

Send at once to the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Rd., London, N.W.



A. H. G., of Birtley, writes: "I can sleep in ease now the eczema has gone off my back and chest. Antexema is a wonderful cure."



F. C. L., of London, E.C., writes: "I suffered with eczema in and on my ear for a long time. After three weeks' treatment with Antexema the trouble totally disappeared."

Poudre d'Amour
PRICE 1/- PER BOX.
In Four Tints: BLANCHE, NATURELLE, ROSE, RACHEL.
FOR THE COMPLEXION & TOILET
ALSO FOR THE NURSERY and roughness of the Skin.
HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS.
OF ALL PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c.
WHOLESALE: R. HOVENDE & SONS LTD LONDON.

BENGER'S

A food of great nutritive value, which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

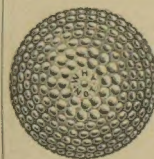
CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

HOMBURG 'Baths.'—HOTEL VICTORIA
and 4 Villas. The leading English Hotel. Magnificent garden.

MERAN South Tyrol.—GRAND HOTEL & MERANER HOF. Largest and most up-to-date.

MERAN South Tyrol.—PALACE HOTEL.
150 rooms and bathrooms. Garage.

In Two Sizes—
"STANDARD." "HEAVY."



THE
'WHY NOT'

The new 2s. Golf Ball.

Uniform from centre to outside!
Won't back or go out of shape.
HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS,
Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" FOOD WARMER FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS

THE BEST NURSERY LAMP IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
INVALUABLE IN EVERY HOME.
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF USEFUL ARTICLES FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, POST FREE.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LIMITED.
CLARKE'S PYRAMID AND FAIRY LIGHT WORKS,
CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

PRICES:
1 PINT 6/-
½ PINT 5/-
¼ PINT 3/-
1/8 PINT 2/6
EACH

Test Calox FREE!

Every time you brush your teeth with Calox Tooth Powder you cleanse and purify your mouth and teeth and gums with OXYGEN.

How very delightful the experience is you cannot know until you try CALOX.

CALOX Tooth Powder does all every other dentifrice does—and more. Send us your address, and we will send you a box of Calox free of cost to try. Calox is ordinarily sold in non-wasting metal boxes at 1s. 1½d. everywhere.

CALOX—THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

To get the fullest benefit from Calox, use the Calox Tooth Brush, which enables you to reach every part of every tooth perfectly. This Brush has been specially designed for use with Calox Tooth Powder, 1s. everywhere.

G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

ARTHUR PERRY (Dublin).—If 1. Kt to K 7th (ch), 2. K to K 4th, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch), 2. K to B 3rd, and no mate next move.

V F WHITE.—Your solution is correct.

G P D (Damascus).—Your problems shall receive early attention.

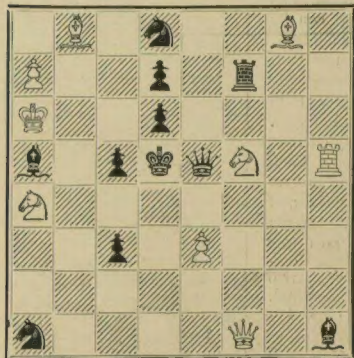
G S J (Seaford).—Your problem was pronounced on all hands to be very pretty.

J C (Southampton).—We have not seen the book in question.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 357 received from Roper S Agar (Talaakelle); of No. 358 from Roper S Agar and F Hanstein (Natal); of No. 359 from F Hanstein, M Shaida Ali Khan Peshkar (Rampur), W T Rubell (Redondo Beach, California), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 360 from W T Rubell and Professor S W Myers, Ph.D. (Redlands, California); of No. 361 from Theo Marzials (Colyton) and J Hutter; of No. 362 from J B Camara (Madeira), J S Wesley (Exeter), John Hutter (Vienna), W Lillie (Marple), Theo Marzials, Fidelitas, and G P D (Damascus); of No. 363 from J C S J (Deering (Wicklow), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), J Thurnham (Tolington Park), G Bakker (Rotterdam), L Schlu (Vienna), and W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3514 received from E J Winter-wood (Newquay), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), W T (Canterbury), J Green (Boulogne), H K Thompson, J Churcher (Southampton), H J M. G Stillinglee Johnson (Seaford), J Cohn (Berlin), J Fowler, T Westhalla (Manchester), R M Theobald, W Best (Dorchester), L Schlu, R Worters (Canterbury), W H Taylor, W Lillie, Hereward, Sorrento, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J Deering, Julia Short (Exeter), J C Slack-house (Torquay), W Turpenney (Shipton), F W Young (Shaftesbury), Captain J A Challice, Alfred Castellan (Bath), W Winter (Medstead), G Bakker, and T Copeland (Bath).

PROBLEM No. 3516.—By F. R. GITTINS.
BLACK.



WHITE.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3513.—By G. STILLINGLEE JOHNSON.

WHITE.

1. B to R 6th
2. B to K 7th
3. Q mates.

BLACK.

- K takes Kt
- Any move

If Black play 1. K to B 3rd, 2. B to K 7th (ch), if 1. Q takes Kt, 2. B takes P (ch), and if 2. Any other, 2. B to K 7th (ch), etc.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the Carlsbad Tourney between Messrs. NIEMZOWITZ and RUBINOWITZ

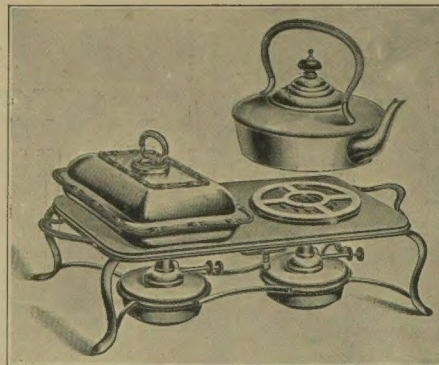
(Four Knights Game.)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to K R 4th	P takes Q P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. R takes K	Q takes R
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	28. B takes P	P takes P
4. B to K 2nd	B to K 4th	29. P to Q 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	30. K takes P	Q to K 2nd
6. P takes P	Kt takes Kt	31. P to Q 5th	R to K 5th
7. B to Q 2nd	Kt takes Kt	32. K to R 3rd	K to K 5th
8. P takes Kt	B to Q 3rd	33. R to B 5th	Q to R 6th (ch)
9. B to K 3rd		34. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 5th
		35. P to R 5th	Q to K 6th
		36. R to B 4th	Q to K 7th

Presumably White has been taking his opponent out of the books, but his development is certainly dilatory.

The efforts of Black to exchange Queens, which would probably result in a draw, are very cleverly parried by White.

A pretty reply, which practically determines this stubborn fight.



A BOON TO THE BREAKFAST-TABLE: PRINCE'S PLATE AND ALUMINIUM HEATING-STAND.

This new table heating-stand, which is light and portable, has two powerful lamps which afford the maximum of heat in a minimum of space. It can be used not only for boiling water and keeping dishes hot, but also for cookery. The apparatus is manufactured by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of 158, New Oxford Street. The price of the stand alone is £5 10s.

quality. At the same time, each brand keeps its own individual properties and distinctive flavour. The four firms combining to use the "Veritor" label are Messrs. Brown, Corbett, and Co., of Belfast and Coleraine; Messrs. Kirker, Greer, and Co., Belfast (makers of "Shamrock" whisky); Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Belfast (makers of "Holly" whisky); and Messrs. Andrew A. Watt and Co., Londonderry (makers of the "Tyrconnell" brand).

Of great interest to Biblical students, especially those who are also students of natural history, is the special Guide, issued by the British Museum, to the Exhibition of Animals, Plants, and Minerals mentioned in the Bible, placed on view in the central hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. To study the exhibits themselves, with the aid of the guide-book, is, of course, the ideal method of procedure, but for those unable to do so the book is in itself of great interest and value. It is sold at the price of sixpence, and contains a great deal of historical as well as scientific information, together with Biblical references. Illustrations are given of several of the exhibits. The animals and minerals in the exhibition were arranged by Mr. R. Lydekker and Dr. G. F. Herbert Smith; the plants by Dr. A. B. Rendle; and an essay on Biblical minerals is contributed to the guide-book by Mr. L. Fletcher, Director of the Natural History Museum.

The *Natal Mercury* announces an International Problem Tournament, and the following rules are to be observed: (1) Problems, which must be original and heretofore unpublished, to be direct mate in three moves. (2) Each problem must be submitted on a diagram bearing a motto, and accompanied by full solution. Competitors must enclose their name and address in a separate sealed envelope, with motto inscribed on the outside. (3) Competitors may enter not more than two positions. (4) The prizes will be—first, £3; second, £3; third, £2; fourth, £1. (5) All entries to be addressed to R. W. Borders, Chess Editor, *Natal Mercury*, Durban, Natal, South Africa, and must reach him not later than Dec. 15 next. Mr. C. A. L. Bull will act as judge, and his name should be sufficient guarantee that the award will be satisfactory to competitors.

At a reception given by Mr. Charles E. Gunther, chairman of the Oxo Company, at the model Oxo factory at Southwark Bridge a few days ago, some remarkably interesting cinematograph pictures were shown, illustrating life on the Oxo cattle-farms. Among the scenes presented were the great works at Colon, on the River Plate, and those at Fray Bentos, a hundred miles away on the same river. These alone employ about 5000 hands, and dispose of 3000 cattle in the killing season. The total area of the Oxo farms is about 5,000,000 acres, carrying 350,000 head of cattle. It is worth noting that tuberculosis is practically non-existent on the Oxo estates, owing to the healthy and scientific conditions under which they are conducted.

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